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PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE POLICE CHIEF AND MR. PELLETIER TO INVESTIGATE HOTELS

District Attorney Announces He Will Take Action at Once and Mr. Whitney Will Call Dozen Witnesses

RESULT OF PROTEST

Lawyer for Strikers Declares He Will Apply to Courts for Warrants if 54-Hour Law Shown to Be Violated

District Attorney Pelletier announced today that he would begin an investigation Monday of the charges of violation of the 54-hour law for women brought by Thomas Connolly, attorney for the International Hotel Workers Union.

At the same time Chief Whitney of the state police, said he would investigate hotel working conditions.

Chief Whitney says he will summon 12 witnesses before him from the Touraine, four from the Parker house and four from Young's hotel to testify as to working conditions.

Attorney Connolly says he will apply to the municipal courts for warrants if it is found that the law has been violated.

If the evidence produced by Attorney Connolly is sufficient to warrant further investigation, the district attorney will summon all hotel proprietors before the grand jury. The investigation will then be given in charge of Assistant District Attorney Melsaac.

Mr. Connolly and a committee of five women and one man waited on Mr. Whitney today and asked that he make the investigation.

Chief Whitney heard their testimony and appointed Charles F. Clarke, a state inspector in whose district the American House is located, to see the management there and find out what the working conditions are. Chief Whitney also agreed to get an opinion from Attorney General Swift, as to whether this law applies to hotels.

Monday afternoon Chief Whitney will summon 12 witnesses, four from the Touraine, four from the Parker house and four from Young's hotel to testify as to working conditions. He has agreed to investigate all the hotels in Boston. Mr. Connolly declares that he will apply to the municipal courts for warrants if he finds the law has been violated.

Edward Blochinger, organizer for the international union, who has been in New York for two days, is expected to resume active charge of the situation here on his return today.

While in New York Mr. Blochinger conferred with William D. Haywood of the Industrial Workers of the World regarding the situation here and a possible general strike of hotel waiters.

Mr. Haywood was to have come to Boston on Thursday, but Mr. Blochinger met him in New York instead and also attended a meeting of the executive committee of the international union.

Operations in the Boston hotels in which employees have struck are continuing as usual today.

FEDERAL TROOPS TO PATROL MEXICO CITY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON—By way of averting probability of rebel uprisings on Sept. 16, Mexican Independence day, federal troops, according to cable messages received here from Ambassador Wilson, have been ordered out in mass to guard the City of Mexico and the villages in the neighborhood. Martial law, it is expected, will be declared Monday in the cities and villages of northern Mexico to prevent more than the most perfunctory celebration of the national holiday.

General Steever, in command of the American troops along the international boundary, telegraphed the war department today advising that a battery of artillery be sent to reinforce the cavalry and infantry now near Agua Prieta, guarding against rebel invasion in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Major General Wood, chief of staff, admitted today that General Steever and other American officers on the frontier were pleading for permission to cross the boundary and drive the rebels back. General Wood said that the officers' reports and requests had been forwarded to President Taft, but that no word had been received from him.

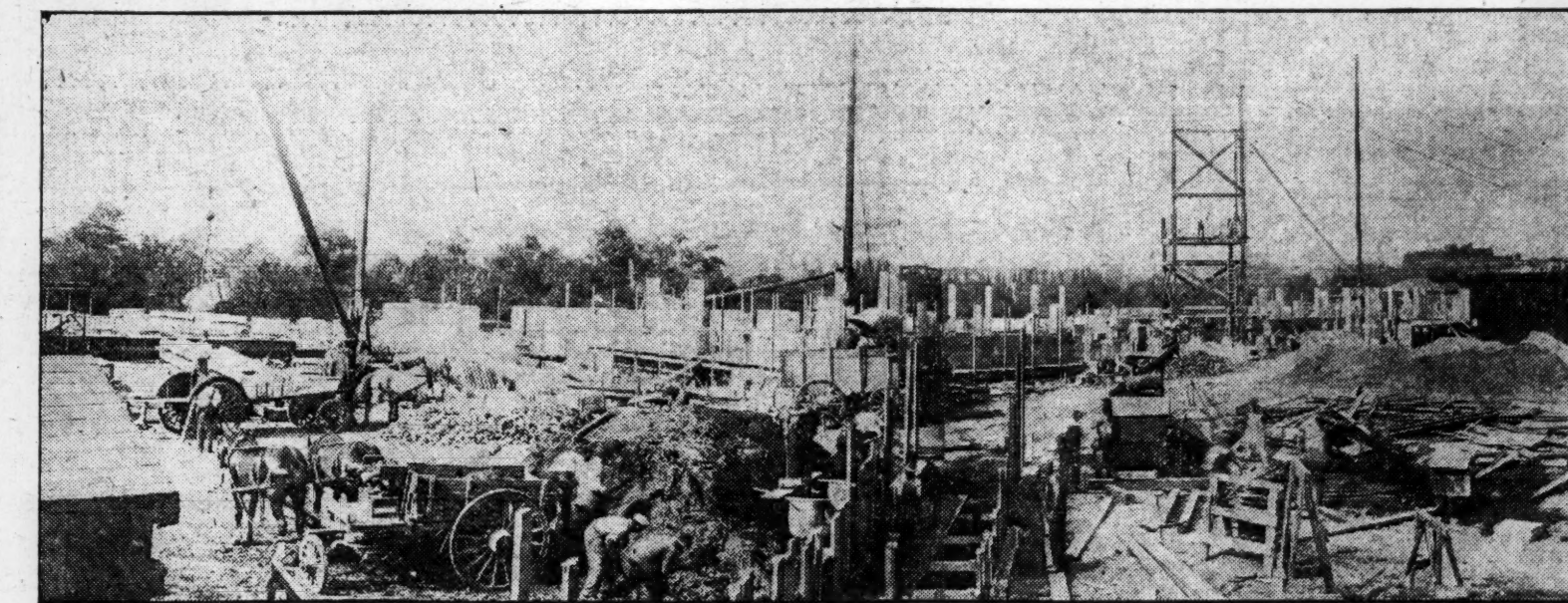
War department officials express the opinion that the President will not consent to American troops entering Mexico without congressional approval.

WILL MOBILIZE FLEET AT COLON

WASHINGTON—Mobilization of the entire Atlantic fleet at Colon, Panama, next winter was the program announced today at the navy department.

Secretary Meyer gave orders that every vessel should be prepared for the visit to the tropics at a date yet to be set. The object is to give every man in the fleet a view of the Panama canal.

WORKMEN BUSY ON ANNEX TO BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



Memorial gift from Mrs. Robert D. Evans to cost \$600,000 will enhance beauty and widen scope of famous institution

U. S. MAY LAND MEN IN SANTO DOMINGO

WASHINGTON—American warships probably will be sent at once to Santo Domingo as the result of the revolution there.

Invasion by American forces also may be necessary, for advice reaching the state department are that the revolutionists have seized virtually all the custom houses along the Dominican-Haitian frontier, which are under American supervision.

The action of the rebels is puzzling. In past revolutions the leaders have carefully avoided interfering with the custom houses. Their high-handed methods now, it is feared, indicates that no foreign property is safe.

BASEMENT WORK ON MUSEUM ANNEX TO BE COMPLETED SOON

Construction work on the basement of the Museum of Fine Arts annex, which is being erected at a cost of about \$800,000 as a memorial gift from Mrs. Robert D. Evans, will be completed within a few weeks. The annex will be joined to the museum by a building which will connect with the main edifice by the arch already provided.

The interior will contain much marble and bronze finish. There will be windows in the first-story and skylights in the second.

JURY CONVENES AGAIN IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY; CALL NEW WITNESSES

Because new witnesses have been found who may give additional information in the Lawrence dynamite case, the grand jury convened again today and will continue the investigation next week.

It had been expected that the jury would return a report at 9:30 this morning.

District Attorney Pelletier has summoned new witnesses to appear next week.

W. A. Currier, assistant treasurer of the American Woolen Company, and Percy C. Wiggins, comptroller, testified before the grand jury today. They produced books of the company.

HAYWOOD EXPECTED TO ADDRESS ETOR PROTEST GATHERING

About 20,000 persons are expected to attend the mass meeting of the I. W. W. on Boston Common tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as a protest against the retention in custody of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. William D. Haywood, founder of the I. W. W., is expected to speak.

Before the meeting there will be a parade from Castle square to the Common. Nearly 8000 members of the I. W. W. and other industrial organizations are expected to participate.

Despite two indictments issued for Haywood by the Essex county grand jury in connection with the Lawrence strike, it is said that he will come here. Word to that effect was received from New York today.

At the headquarters of the Boston Socialist party it was said that Haywood would reach Boston this evening.

The Italian I. W. W. members at Lawrence alone will turn out 2000 strong in the parade, it is said. They will come to Boston in a special which will arrive at the North station at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Telegrams from Lawrence and Lowell state that the mill operatives there will go out on general strike Sept. 30 and will remain out until Ettor and Giovannitti are freed. One of the messages states that 15,000 steel workers in Pittsburgh will take similar action.

PHILADELPHIA—Director of Public Safety Porter has prepared his forces for the meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World at Independence square this afternoon. Sec. James Fletcher of the National I. W. W. announces that no resistance will be made by the laboring men, but that if their meeting is prevented they will march to a church and hold a meeting there in protest.

GRAPE EXHIBITORS AWARDED PRIZES AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Prizes were presented today for the best grapes on exhibition at the fall fruit and flower show in Horticultural hall. The grape exhibit is one of the finest ever shown here. A majority of the bunches weigh five pounds each.

J. K. Alexander of East Bridgewater shows 1200 decorative dahlia blooms and he is entered in every class for prizes. Mrs. E. M. Gill of Medford has a fine collection of seedlings.

The hall will be open tomorrow.

152,000 U. S. BILLS PUT OUT OF CIRCULATION

Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer, reports that Friday in his office, with six clerks absent from various causes, there were counted, canceled, sliced and prepared for shipment to Washington 152,000 bills, approximately \$400,000.

These bills if placed in a straight line would extend 18 miles; if placed flat, one on top of another, the pile would be about 75 feet high.

Straps placed on each package of 1000 bills bear 82 different identification marks.

This is one of the largest operations in redemption of currency in recent years.

FIRE ENGINEERS AND CHIEFS OFF FOR CONVENTION

Thirty chiefs and engineers of fire engines from all over New England left Boston today for Denver to attend the convention of the National Association of Fire Chiefs and Engineers from Tuesday to Friday. Traveling by the Boston & Albany and Michigan Central the party reaches Chicago Sunday noon and arrives in Denver at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. In the party was Chief Mullen of the Boston fire department.

Assistant Chief Grady is in charge during Chief Mullen's absence. The party will be back in New England Sept. 25.

BEIRUT TEACHER SAILS FOR TURKEY

Prof. Robert Reed, professor of sociology and economics at the American college, Beirut, Turkey, sailed today on the Cretic after a year's stop at his Pennsylvania home. Others were Robert J. Stewart of New York, Mrs. Drace White, Mrs. C. E. Tinge, K. E. Carpenter, Miss Sarah A. Clark and Miss Mabel H. Whittlesea. The last two are missionaries being sent by the American board to Turkey. On board were 21 first cabin, 70 second cabin and 600 steerage passengers. The government made six deportations.

The steamer Canadian left Boston today for Liverpool, carrying 14 cabin passengers and 7000 tons of cargo, of which there was 200,000 bushels of wheat.

TO HAVE HEARING ON STREET USE

The board of street commissioners will give a hearing Monday on the extended use of streets for automobile standing purposes.

The streets include Beacon, opposite the common; Boylston, opposite the common; Court and Pemberton squares; Doane, Berkeley, Newbury, Clarendon and Canal streets and Winthrop square.

NEW COAL CORPORATION FORMS

Among the corporation charters issued today by the state was that of the Breton Coal Company of Boston, which is capitalized at \$250,000.

TOWN'S RESIDENTS MUST MOVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GREAT DAM

BALTIMORE—As the first step toward the construction of a second great dam across the Susquehanna river, to cost \$10,000,000, all the residents of the little town of Conowingo, Md., have received notices to vacate their dwellings. All the houses and land in Conowingo are owned by the Susquehanna Power Company.

Financiers and engineers who have watched the plans of the Susquehanna Power Company say one of its chief backers is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, it is generally understood, has been seeking electrical power with which to operate its trains through Baltimore, including the two tunnels.

WORK FOR NAVY YARD IS ASSURED BY ACTION TAKEN BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Intervenes in Behalf of the Veterans Association and Collier Vestal Is Ordered to Boston

TO BE REMODELED

Chief Executive Personally Appeals to Secretary of Navy Following Visit of Delegation to Beverly

President Taft has personally intervened in behalf of the employees of the Charlestown navy yard who appealed to him for more work and as the result the collier Vestal is to be ordered here for remodeling into a repair ship.

This announcement was made today following a visit to Beverly of a delegation of members of the Veterans Association of the navy yard at Charlestown.

Impressed with the statements made by members of the delegation, who said that work would be slack in October and perhaps would fall off 50 per cent and that many employees might be laid off, President Taft called George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, into conference. The arrangements made known today are the result.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, says that the collier Vestal will be converted into a repair ship similar to the Vulcan, which served as a machine shop for squadrons during the Spanish war. The commandant says he has not been officially notified that the Vestal will come to Charlestown.

Captain Coffman said today: "I am, of course, very glad to hear that we are to have this work, for we wanted it and it is a good thing, as we will be able to keep more men at work through what is generally a dull period."

ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF MR. VALENTINE

WASHINGTON—Robert G. Valentine, former Indian commissioner, who sent his resignation to President Taft last Thursday, received a telegram of acceptance today from Beverly and took the first train to his summer home at South Braintree, Mass.

F. H. Abbott, now acting commissioner, is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Valentine. It is unlikely, however, that a successor will be appointed by the President until the return of Secretary of the Interior Fisher from Hawaii.

READING MAN TO FLY AT WAKEFIELD FAIR

READING—Extensive improvements have been made about the grounds and on the exhibition buildings at the Wakefield-Reading fair grounds for the Quapanawit Agricultural Association's cattle show and fair next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The management has engaged E. Norman Hunt to give two flights daily. Mr. Hunt is a Reading man who recently qualified as an instructor in the Moisant aviation school.

NEW YORK'S RESORT BOATS TO STOP RUNS

NEW YORK—News from Washington that steamboats operating in the lower bay and Long Island Sound must have a 100 per cent life-saving equipment by Sunday has led the companies which run boats in the summer months for excursion and summer resort travel to announce that they will be forced to discontinue their lines then.

This means that travel by water between New York and most of the resorts in this state and New Jersey will be ended almost entirely by Sunday night, and that thousands of New Yorkers on their vacations will have to return home by rail on roundabout routes.

GOULD MILLIONS MAY BUY UTILITIES

WASHINGTON—The Gould interests today were reported to be behind a proposed consolidation of all Washington public utilities, including street railways and light companies. It was said that a \$30,000,000 corporation was being organized to effect the merger.

CITY IS COMPELLED TO PAY HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST ON LOAN

Charles S. Slattery, city treasurer, negotiated a loan for \$1,650,000 at 4 1/2 per cent today in anticipation of taxes. This is 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent more than the city had to pay on its loan last year and will total \$28,825 more than the same money at last year's interest would have done.

The loan was negotiated with several banks, the names of which were not given.

WOULD FORCE CUBA TO PAY \$15,000,000

WASHINGTON—Following the enforced settlement of the Riley \$500,000 claim against the Cuban government, which led to an attack on American Charge Gibson, pressure is being brought to bear upon the state department to demand that the Cuban government meet its obligation under another agreement, for sewer and paving in the city of Havana, involving about \$15,000,000.

PLANT TO ADOPT EIGHT-HOUR PLAN

QUINCY, Mass.—All departments of the Fore River Shipbuilding Works will be on an eight-hour basis by Nov. 24, it was announced today. This comes about as a result of the passage of a federal law that all labor on government contracts must be done on the eight-hour basis.

Several departments have already made the change, and with the laying of the keel of the battleship Nevada in a few weeks other departments will be so run, as different branches of the workers are called on to supply material and labor.

CALL BANK PRESIDENT IN OIL CASE

NEW YORK—Justice Neuberger's testimony, on application of Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, issued an order commanding Howard Bain, president of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, to appear Monday before A. L. Jacobs, commissioner, to testify in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company directorate litigation.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT LAUNCHED

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The admiralty today took precaution to prevent strangers from seeing the launching of the super-dreadnaught Audacious.

OLYMPIC LOSES PROPELLER BLADE

LONDON—The White Star liner Olympic is stated to have dropped a blade from its propeller early on Friday, disturbing the passengers.

WORK ON SUBWAY IN BOYLSTON STREET IS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Work is being pushed on the new Boylston street subway and according to the Boston transit commissioners the section as far as Exeter street will be completed before December. Excavation work for the subway is finished as far as the Hotel Somerset, from the entrance at the intersection of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street.

The entrance itself is practically finished.

Progress is being made on that part of the subway which is to go under the railroad on Boylston street. The tracks at this point are depressed so as to allow the bridge to stand on a level with the street.

As a result the subway will dip down considerably to pass underneath.

SECRETARY NAGEL STOPS IN BOSTON

Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, stopped in Boston for a short time today on his way to his summer home in New Hampshire. He called at the offices of the supervising inspector of steam vessels at 133 Broad street, where he met some of the local steamship officials.

His visit was of special interest at this time because of the new lifeboat laws which go into effect Oct. 1.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

UP-TO-DATE POLITICS

Presidential Candidate—I am eager to have you and your business associates help me win this campaign.

Wall Street Magnate—Well, I shall have to tell you frankly that Wall Street is not in favor of your election and we cannot contribute toward your campaign fund.

Candidate—Oh, I'm not asking you to contribute to my fund; what I wish Wall Street to do is to come out openly in favor of my opponent.

A great deal is spoken and written regarding "the honest farmer," and no doubt he deserves all the good things said of him. At any rate we know that in most of the quiet country towns we usually find the public square.

LIGHT DIET

The automobile never requires
Of corn or oats a share,
But it will not go unless its tires
Can have their bill of air.

It may be, as some assert, that what ever is, is right, but it does seem as if something might be done to keep the price of coal from going up just about the time the mercury shows a disposition to go down.

SHREW-ED MAN

Poor Socrates! The sorry way
His wife would scold him all the day
Was such, it was not strange that he
Esteemed her his Xantippe-thy.

Perhaps the average adult citizen upon reading that the nation is short on bluntness will satisfy himself with the thought that he has none to offer it without going to the trouble of looking in the dictionary to see what it is.

PRUDENT

The wise hotel keeper's
Not apt to be "floored"
Who makes you "plank" down
In advance for your "board."

If the proposed international court of claims is finally established for the collection of debts owed by nations the world around, no doubt the work will be better "dun" than at present.

CONVINCING

"Well, did you buy that automobile you were telling me about when I met you a month ago?"

"No, I got me a motor boat, instead."
"A motor boat? Why, I thought you were quite determined to own an auto."
"Well, I did think an auto was what I wanted till it happened to occur to me that three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, and hence I could get a good deal more for my money by owning a boat."

Through the years to come, whenever one meets with triplets named Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt, it ought to be a comparatively easy matter to figure out about how old they are.

CONSERVATIVE

Yes, it is easy to believe
The thing that folks so often say,
That "money talks," but you'll perceive
It seldom gives itself away.

Here in America a householder frequently finds mushrooms scattered around the yard, but in England recently a man found a mushroom a yard around.

AT THE THEATERS

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COLLIERS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
DALY—"Lewis Walker."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY—"Omber 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HARRIS—"The Model."
HYPHOBONE—"Under Many Flags."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
LYCEUM—"Eddie Burke."
LYRIC—"The Nether Do Well."
MANHATTAN—"Elmo."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
PORT—"Five Feathers."
GARRICK—"The Bird of Paradise."
GRAND—"A Polish Wedding."
ILLINOIS—"Oleter Twist."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MCKINCK—"Trail of Lonesome Pine."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over."
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."
SIEGFELD—"Military Girl."

QUALITY COUNTS

It isn't so much the thing we do
As the way it is done, that counts, you know;
And the rarest of genius, 'tween us two,
Is the patience for doing a thing "just so."

For it's only the thing we do real well,
With a clear, cool head and a warm, true heart,
That is granted a favored place to dwell
In this busy world, as a piece of art.

For instance, here you will read, this day,
These sixteen lines—they are quite enough
To dwell in your memory, aye and aye,
Had they been made of the proper stuff.

But you see they are like so much we read
Of the passable, average work of men,
That you glance them over and give small heed,
And you never may think of them again.

It seems incredible, as reported, that a portion of the German press is disposed to stir up discord between Germany and America because of the split pea tariff controversy. Oh, lettuce have peas and hominy, gentlemen!

SAMPLE

We know very well that some poetry's fine,
And while some of it's good, there is some of it better;
And you'll note this is "capital" verse
For each line

Is begun, don't you see, with a capital letter.

The Montana lumber companies report that they are swamped with orders and that there is a great shortage of men to work in the logging camps. It may be that a good many politicians who are now engaged in log-rolling will be available for the work as soon as the present campaign is at an end.

Now that the government is about to find out why the price of coal has gone up, won't it please inquire also when the price is coming down?

SATISFACTORY

When a boy asks for a cookie
It doesn't grieve his heart
If his man's response—since it meets his
Is just a little tart.

Oil has been successfully employed for the purpose of preserving the highways and laying the dust, and now beet sugar syrup is being used to good advantage in Colorado. Perhaps with the addition of some vinegar and pepper and salt, our roads will be good at all seasons.

Nowadays ardent partisans who hold diametrical views concerning their favorite organizations, find it a politickish undertaking to engage in a conversation without having it drift into a discussion.

ENVIRONMENT

To one who owns a smile and song,
The skies are blue and bright;
The world can never seem all wrong
If we, ourselves, are right.

Before we credit the ancients with having discovered too great a number of secrets that are now hidden from the world, perhaps we had better ask the small boy who knows the way to the pantry shelves to tell us all he can concerning the lost (t)arts.

CANADIAN LINE TO DOUBLE TRACK

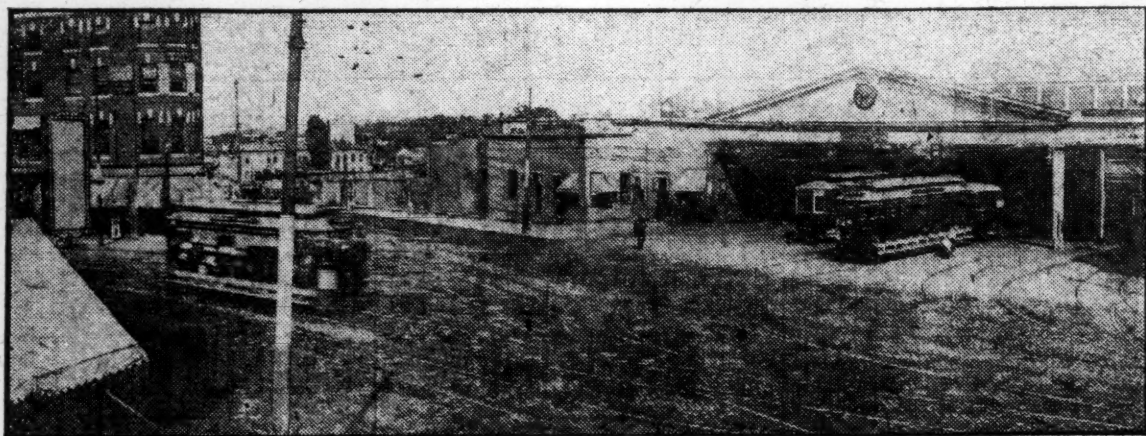
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Announcement was made recently that the Canadian Pacific railway will begin work at once on the construction of 57 miles of double track from Hammond station to Ruby, at a cost of \$3,000,000, says a despatch in the Spokane Chronicle.

This means that the transcontinental line will be double-tracked for the first 51 miles east of Vancouver this year. The work is part of the plan of the Canadian Pacific to double-track its line all the way from Vancouver, B. C., to Calgary, Alberta, a distance of 450 miles.

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—"The Greyhound."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Fortune Hunter."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"The Million."
MAJESTIC—"The Man From Home."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"The Van From Home."
SHUBERT—"The Wedding Trip."
ST. JAMES—"Thais."
TREMONT—"Count of Luxembourg."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Grove Hall square in Roxbury which was long familiar to persons using the turnpikes out of Boston

Grove Hall square, Roxbury, was long a well-known spot to persons using the turnpike out of Boston. The word square is seldom used in speaking of the point. Here began the Brush hill turnpike to Stoughton in the early part of the last century, when a group of citizens in the Blue Hill district united in a private corporation to build a road to develop the section.

The county finally took over the turnpike, and called it Grove Hall avenue. In 1870 from Mattapan to Dudley street it was named Blue Hill avenue.

Washington street, which runs from Groves to the Milton boundary line, follows the line of a country road in use for many years before it was taken as a public highway in 1800. Geneva avenue was laid out in 1876, and developed much new territory with consequent increase in residence building.

BEST OF SWEDISH HISTORY IS BOUND UP WITH UPSALA

(Special to the Monitor)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—To the north of Stockholm, in the province of Upland, lies the cathedral and university town of Upsala. One of the intellectual centers of Scandinavia at the present day, Upsala has been the stage on which the turbulence and glory of Sweden's history have been mirrored, and upon which have appeared those figures heroic, and often tragic, of the Stures, of the kingly Vasas, of Axel Oxenstierna, and of Christina who abdicated the throne of Sweden in the castle which overlooks the town. But war and tragedy have long since been banished from Upsala. The thirteenth century cathedral, the Bond-kyrkan, or peasants' church, and Vasa's slot on the hill, stand alone memorials of former centuries.

The University of Upsala is of fifteenth century foundation though its buildings are new. It is a state-established institution and in common with other state schools comes under the control of the ecclesiastical department.

The students who number 2200 are divided into "nations" or official academic societies formed for the encouragement of good fellowship and industry. Each nation is formed of students from a province of Sweden; Stockholm, Sodermland, Nerike Smaland, Vastergotland, Gotland, Goteborge, Kalmar, Vestmanland, Delarnes, Vesterbotten, Halsingland, Upland and Ostgota are each represented by a nation.

An inspector is chosen from among the teachers by the students of each of these nations to be in control of their society and each nation has a clubhouse where they meet socially and for study. Directly an undergraduate has joined a "nation" society, he dons the traditional university badge, the white cap with black band. Among the undergraduates there are also numerous political, athletic, scientific and musical societies.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Group of Finnish students at Upsala University, Sweden, wearing traditional white caps

teachers and lecturers drawn almost entirely from the ranks of the students at the university who give their services entirely free of charge.

The evening classes, which were started by R. Rylander, B. F., chairman of the Laborer's Association, are attended by about 162 working men and women who are divided into 14 groups with 11 teachers. The subjects taught include English, German, Swedish, mathematics, stenography, bookkeeping, writing and sociology, the classes of English and mathematics drawing the largest attendance. The tuition is free except for a charge of one krona (15.14. per person, per term, which is solely to defray lighting and heating expenses.

Undergraduates Lecture

The staff of lecturers consists of 18 undergraduates who deliver lectures not only at the People's house in Upsala, but during the long summer vacation in various parts of the country. In 1911 the number of lectures delivered amounted to 145, and were, to a large extent, chiefly on temperance, though educational and social themes were also introduced.

During the first years of the existence of the Laborer's Association it was not connected with the Labor party in Sweden, though most of its members belonged to that party. The association possesses a printing press in Upsala for the publishing of pamphlets on social and political topics. There is also an editorial office from which are issued the Labor press of the country articles of a political, social and scientific character.

The subject of one of the last articles to be contributed by the Laborer's press was "Maurice Maeterlinck." The Swedes are known all over the world for their love of music and their beautiful singing. The tours in Europe and America of choirs from the Upsala and Lund Universities have greatly served to spread their musical renown. The money which the choirs collect during these tours, is contributed into the funds of the "nations" for general expenses and for providing for students who need financial assistance to enable them to pursue special courses of study.

Ceremony Picturesque

The Upsala choir is formed from all the "nations," and every Wednesday evening a students concert is held. At the close of the concert in spring and autumn evenings, the students form a torchlight procession and marching down to the Frysa, the river which runs right through the town, stand on its banks and on the eight bridges by which it is spanned, and singing the national songs of Sweden, drop their lighted torches into its waters.

The last day of April and May 18 are festive days at Upsala. On the evening of April 30 the students assemble in the great square of the town and forming into a long procession make their way to Vasa's castle, singing their welcome to spring and the first of May; on this night bonfires blaze in every part of the town.

May 18 is breaking-up day at the university and is celebrated by two grand concerts, one at noon in the great auditorium, and another at 4 o'clock in the open air. From that date to the following September Upsala is a deserted town.

AS TO IMPEDIMENTA AND ART OF PACKING TRUNK OR BOX

Ancient and Modern Theories
and Schools, Wise and Systematic Methods of Handling Difficult Problem

EXACT DIRECTIONS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

IN THE United States they call them trunks, and in Great Britain they call them boxes, while in Germany they call them packs. We prefer the German word; with the wealth of expressiveness that the German tongue possesses, it gives a very picturesque and lively impression of a traveler laboriously ascending a mountain pass with a large bale strapped to his back. But the hardship of packing is the same in all languages; in this respect there is the fullest and freest internationalism. We of today suffer in this way more than our ancestors, who, on account of their very uncleanly habits, were enabled to travel light.

In the good old days, when gentlemen still wore powder and children were distinguished by a chastened silence, one did not have to do so much packing as one does today. True, in those days the wages of a servant were not so high, and one could pack by deputy, but whoever did it had not as much to do as he would today. The dressing gown, to which we may refer later, is a particularly bulky article to pack. Does any one suppose that it could be packed in one of those quaint, old traveling trunks, made of leather and studded with brass nail heads? Hardly, in view of the fact that the trunk was the size of a small bolster. Then the traveler went without it. Yes, and never missed it, for the excellent reason that there is no need of a thick dressing gown or bath gown when one does not go to the bath. These Roman-nosed gentlemen with high color and snowy neck cloths that look so impeccably from Copley's canvases were as innocent of the cold-tub habit as an Angora kitten. But we are not engaged in washing the last century, so let us get on to our subject.

Our ancestors got off more easily than we do; they wore beautiful clothes but somehow or other these took up less space. On the other hand, what do we see today? All over the United States and Great Britain thousands of honest men struggling with boxes and trunks that become smaller every time that they are used. This remarkable fact has not received the attention it deserves, though why it should have been overlooked is hard to say. But a suit of clothes that folded into place as neatly as an umbrella last spring, now, six months later, takes up as much room as the clothes of a small family. Overcoats are peculiarly offensive in this respect; you fold the coat exactly the right way, first having taken from its pockets all accumulations of gloves, handkerchiefs, magazines, illustrated papers and (if you live in the suburbs) forgotten packages of stove blacking and Yarmouth bloaters. Then you lay it tenderly down so as to cover your white waistcoat and then you try to shut the box, trunk or pack. What happens? You sit on the box, you kneel on it, you throw yourself upon it, you almost beg it to close. It is a most humiliating and undignified situation, for however you may talk largely to the box about not caring whether the overcoat goes in or not, you know that you cannot do without it. So there you sit, or lie, or

kneel, red in the face with blank despair filling your heart, no hope of a tomorrow, no slightest ray to light the blackness. There is the blooming overcoat and there is the blooming box; it is of no use to repeat "Double, double, toil and trouble," for that only works on the stage. The overcoat swells every moment and the box gets smaller and although you are not leaving until the end of the week you feel as though you must lock the box in 15 minutes or lose one of the great opportunities of your life. Of course the difficulty is solved eventually; you give away the overcoat or you buy another box, or you are able to pack the overcoat as you intended.

The same difficulties happen with the smaller articles, in fact these are the hardest of all to pack. The great thing is to begin, but about this opinions differ. Some authorities advise taking a pillow case and, holding it open, filling it with razors, shooting boots, white ties, photographs, spare soap, socks and articles of like bulk until the receptacle is quite filled. When this point is reached the skilful packer is to advance, the arms in the same position, until he stands immediately beside the box, trunk or pack. He then inclines his body slightly and quickly reversing the now filled pillow case the articles at once find a place in the box. The pillow case should be replenished as often as required and until the contents of the box are on a level with the top. At this point the pillow case may be folded and put back in its place. The packer, having gone thus far, may find that on the surface of the contents there are certain projecting articles, the position of which will interfere with closing the box. If this occurs he is to take some dense thing like an iron dumb-bell and use it as a hammer to produce an even surface, after which the box may easily be shut.

We can spare but a word for the other school of packing; their scheme is quite different and, while it has much to commend it, has some elements of uncertainty attendant on it. They teach the packer to stand at a distance of not less than six feet from the trunk; having selected his position and seized a boot or a shirt in his right hand, his left hand held sloping behind him as in the lunge in fencing, he throws the article into the box. If the article does not fall into the box it will fall near the box and the packer is thus given opportunity to think whether he really needs this part of his belongings. If he is wise he says "No," and travels so much the lighter. It was not for nothing that the Romans used the word "impedimenta." They knew.

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FOOTBALL SQUAD AT MAINE HAS LOST MANY OF ITS STAR PLAYERS

Coach T. J. Riley of Escanaba, Mich., Will Have to Develop Many New Men to Fill Vacancies

SHEPHERD CAPTAIN

ORONO, Me.—With the first game of the football season of the University of Maine scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 21, Capt. T. D. Shepherd '13 will soon have his candidates hard at work in preparation. The opening contest is with the soldiers of Ft. McKinley of Portland. Owing to his administrative duties as director of athletics, E. R. Wingard, who has served as head coach for several years, will not take an active part in the coaching of the team this fall. T. J. Riley of Escanaba, Mich., who has been assistant coach of the university team for the last two seasons, has been chosen to head the coaching staff this year.

Maine suffered considerably by graduation this year, but a number of last year's varsity and second squad men will be on hand to make up a strong aggregation. Last season the University of Maine team won the championship of the state. The same system of coaching and training that developed a championship team last year will be used in 1912.

In W. E. Parker, captain of last fall's eleven, the squad loses one of the best football generals in the state. A. F. Cook, end, though handicapped by lack of weight, has played a fast game for Maine for four years and will be much missed.

C. S. Cleaves at quarter has been a cool leader and played the quarterback position for two years. He will be missed, as will L. W. Smiley, back.

The loss of all these good men leaves a nucleus of nine varsity players and a goodly number of last year's substitutes, about which to build a team this season. Several former preparatory school stars are expected in the entering class this fall to try for places on the eleven and it is expected that the end of the first week of practice will see enough men for three teams on the field.

T. D. Shepherd '13 of Wellesley Hills, Mass., will captain the eleven. He is considered the greatest punter and place-kicker ever seen at Maine and in acting as field captain several times last season, proved his ability to lead the team. Other old men who will be back for their old positions are G. A. MacNeil '14, Pawtucket, R. I., at left tackle; J. L. Gulliver '15 of Auburn at left guard; D. S. Baker '15 of Carleton, the former big Hebron player, at center; E. H. Bigelow '13 of Brighton at right tackle; A. F. Sawyer '14 of Millbridge at right guard; G. H. Bernheim '15 of New Bloomfield, Pa., at right end; R. H. Bryant '15 of Biddeford at quarter back; and J. H. Carleton '13 of South Berwick, as one of the halfbacks. Gulliver, Baker, Bigelow and Sawyer were all named for the all-Maine team last fall at the close of the season.

N. S. Donahue '15, of Luthersburg, Pa., a former Lockhaven normal school player, who played a part of the season at left end last year, will be out for a regular position. Murray '14, who failed to make the regulars last year, will probably be out for a place in the line; T. B. Whitney '15, will no doubt be out again for the center position as he was used in parts of several games last fall; H. P. Crowell '14, should stand a chance of playing a part of the time as a guard, and Martin '15, a former Conway Hall, Pa., player, will probably be tried out in the backfield. Davis '13 has been seen in the backfield in some of the games and as he is a good kicker should receive a good tryout for the backfield.

With such a number of men who have had experience in college football and the candidates for honors from the freshman class, it now looks as if the University of Maine would stand high in the struggle for the state championship.

Arthur N. Smith, who has coached the track team for two seasons and served as trainer of the football team last fall, will again have charge of training the squad.



DAVIDSON MEETS J. N. STEARNS FOR COLLEGE TITLE

Final Match in Intercollegiate Golf Play Is Between Captains of Harvard and Princeton Teams

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The semi-final round Friday afternoon ended this afternoon with a hard 19-hole match between J. N. Stearns, 3d, captain of the Princeton team, and G. C. Stanley, the present title holder and captain of the Yale team. F. C. Davidson, the Harvard captain, had nearly completed his match with his teammate B. W. Estabrook when Stearns and Stanley left the first tee, a little before 4 o'clock. Davidson won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Stearns and Stanley made a match of every hole, although neither was playing quite up to his standard. Stanley was 2 up on two occasions. Winning the sixth and seventh holes in succession, he became 1 up, and, later, after the match had been squared at the turn, took the tenth after the Princeton man had failed to take advantage of an opportunity to win, and, following this with a victory at the eleventh, he was 2 up.

From here in no hole was halved until the last, and at the fifteenth Stearns had squared the match, only to lose at the sixteenth. The seventeenth was particularly exciting, when Yale lay in front of the raised green, with Princeton on the further side. Stanley ran his ball up to within eight feet of the hole, while Stearns was obliged to play a clip shot, which proved slightly better than his opponent's. The Yale putt was missed, and the Princeton ball, aided by a slight carrom from the other sphere, dropped in for a victory.

Stanley found a good lie in a trap going to the last hole, but overcame this disadvantage by a remarkably good approach putt from just off the green, leaving a half. It was already too dark to play accurately, but the college committee was not on hand to render a decision, and, after some discussion, the Yale man yielded rather reluctantly to Stearns' desire to proceed. As Stanley was responsible for the late start, this seemed very fair, and, with extra cautions listening for the drop of the balls, the game went on to the extra hole, where accurate putting won for Princeton. The summary:

SECOND ROUND
F. C. Davidson, Harvard, beat C. W. Webster, Penn., 1 up.
B. W. Estabrook, Harvard, beat L. M. Donaldson, Princeton, 3 and 2.
J. N. Stearns, 3d, Princeton, beat H. C. McCall, Penn., 2 and 1.
G. C. Stanley, Yale, beat W. P. Selley, Yale, 1 up (19 holes).

PICK R. I. GOLFERS FOR INTERSTATE

PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island golf team, which is to play all Massachusetts at the Country Club, Brookline, Sept. 21, has not been completed. It will probably include Harold Condon, Agawam Hunt; D. Fairchild, Metacomet; A. S. Vernerbeck, Metacomet; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet; A. A. Hancock, Metacomet; and William P. McDonald, Metacomet. Either C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; A. Barker, Agawam Hunt; or H. B. Rust, Wannamoisett, will be asked to fill in for the eighth man.

YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD GROWING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In addition to the 60 candidates for the Yale football team who reported for the first practice Thursday 20 more arrived Friday, making by far the largest squad for early practice in the history of the game at Yale.

The coaching was done under the direction of Head Coach Howe and his assistants were S. H. Philbin, whose brother will join the squad next week, and Gregory Smith, who is to be coach of the freshman team when it reports for work at the opening of college.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	86	59	593
Rochester	83	62	572
Newark	74	69	518
Baltimore	72	71	503
Buffalo	67	73	479
Montreal	66	77	462
Jersey City	66	78	458
Providence	50	84	413

RESULTS FRIDAY
Toronto 7, Montreal 6.
Buffalo 6, Rochester 3.
Jersey City 7, Providence 3.

GAMES TODAY
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.
Newark at Baltimore.

ARMY OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT
WEST POINT, N. Y.—Captain Graves, who again is coaching the cadet football aspirants, declares that never before in his experience has he seen such a promising array of material. Over 100 men already are practising under Trainer Harry Tutill. Cadet Chauncey Devore of West Virginia, captain of the team, is another one optimistic over the outlook. Assisting the regular coaches are Sultan, Dean, Arnold and Wood, former army stars.

American-Olympic Athlete Who May Take Part in Big National Meet at Pittsburgh



S. P. GILLIS

HARVARD FOOTBALL WILL START MONDAY

The Harvard varsity football squad will report to Capt. Percy L. Wendell at 10 o'clock Monday morning for the first practice of the 1912 season. Personal letters have been sent by Coach Percy D. Haughton to all prospective candidates, requesting an early appearance in Cambridge.

As usual Harvard is nearly a week behind the other large colleges. This late start is explained by the thorough spring practice which the entire squad took part in last April.

Six "H" men will report for practice and will assist the regular coaches during the first week of preliminary training. These men are Captain Wendell, Harry B. Gardner, H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., D. C. Parmenter, R. T. P. Storer and S. M. Felton, Jr. There is considerable doubt in the Crimson ranks as to Felton's eligibility as he is not a steady student and was placed upon probation for irregularity in connection with the college office last spring. If Felton succeeds in satisfying the college office, he will be the mainstay in the punting department as well as on the receiving end of the forward passes.

W. T. Gardner, who played tackle last season until forced to withdraw will in all likelihood coach the freshman team. The candidates for this squad will report for practice Tuesday morning and will work morning and afternoon the same as the varsity squad.

FIRST PALEFACE TEAM WINS TITLE

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Paleface first team secured the team championship at the tournament of the Massachusetts Traps shooting Association, held at the grounds of the United Shoe Machinery Gun Club Friday.

The Paleface team broke 437 out of a possible 500 targets to 438 for Worcester, 430 for the Paleface second team and 303 for the Beverly Gun Club. Gibbs was high scorer, beating the leading amateur, S. W. Putnam of Fitchburg, by a single target, breaking 144. Stevens, the New York professional, tied with Putnam at 143. Orrin R. Dickey of Boston, the oldest active shooter on the grounds, was fourth with a total of 142.

SHOOTERS MAKE TWO NEW RECORDS

DENVER—Two world's records were broken at the Denver trapsshooters' tournament at Overland park Friday. In the handicap shoot W. R. Crosby, of Fallon, Ill., established a new record for a score from the 28-yard handicap by breaking 98 inanimate targets out of 100.

William Ridley, an amateur, from Iowa, established a new world's record for an interstate association tournament in shooting at two targets flung from a trap simultaneously. Ridley broke 96 targets out of 50 pairs.

TO INVESTIGATE CANAL LABOR
KINGSTON, Jamaica—Joseph Pointer, a labor member of the British House of Commons, is visiting Jamaica on behalf of his party to inquire into labor conditions. From Jamaica Mr. Pointer will proceed to Panama, where he will interview British West Indians in the Canal Zone with regard to their work and the wages they receive.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 5, Vernon 1.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Nashville 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 1.
New Orleans 5, Mobile 3.

ANDERSON MEETS A. C. COLOMBO IN WOODLAND GOLF

Former Defeats J. N. Manning and Later Easily Beats A. M. Crosby in Semi-Final Matches This Morning

J. G. Anderson of Brae Burn, the former state golf champion, meets A. C. Colombo of Woodland, Greater Boston interscholastic champion, in the final match of the first division of the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Woodland Golf Club this afternoon.

Anderson, based on the form shown during the tournament, is the logical favorite to win the final.

Anderson won his way to the final this morning by defeating J. N. Manning of Brae Burn 4 and 3. On the outward journey both played sterling golf, Anderson getting a 38 and Manning a 39. Beginning with the tenth hole, Manning fell down in his playing and he took a 38 coming home to 35 for Anderson. The cards:

Anderson, out.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 38
Manning, out.....5 4 4 4 4 4 4 39
Anderson, in.....4 5 5 5 5 5 5 35
Manning, in.....5 6 5 5 5 5 5 37

Colombo had a very easy time winning his place in the final by defeating A. M. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 5 and 4. Colombo failed to show the form he displayed when he won the Greater Boston interscholastic title, but as he was never pressed by his opponent he did not have to show his best. The cards:

Colombo, out.....4 5 4 4 4 5 5 39
Crosby, out.....5 5 6 5 5 5 5 37
Colombo, in.....4 5 5 5 5 5 5 35
Crosby, in.....4 7 5 5 5 5 5 38

Manning disposed of V. S. Lawrence Friday morning and of L. J. Malone in the afternoon. Malone had shown excellent golf in the morning, getting a medal score of 75, but Manning won the afternoon match 5 and 3. Anderson had a fairly easy time in the morning defeating E. K. H. Fessenden, but in the afternoon was harder put to dispose of G. R. Clough of Bellevue by a score of 12 up.

The best match of the day was that in which A. C. Colombo defeated H. L. Paine, 20 and 20. Going to the eighteenth, Colombo's shot from the tee went into the trap to the left and on his second shot he just barely got the ball out. He was about eight feet beyond the hole on his third. Paine got a good drive at this hole, his ball landing on the green 20 feet from the cup. All he had to do was to get down in two shots, but he was short on his second and missed a four-foot putt and the hole was halved in 4. Colombo holed a 10-foot putt at the second extra hole and won the match. In the afternoon he won from R. A. Wood by 3 to 1.

In addition to the semi-final and final rounds today there is also a handicap vs. par competition. In the latter there will be given first and second prize. R. M. Purves, chairman of the golf committee, expects there will be about 100 golfers taking part for the silver prizes offered. The summary of the second round:

WOODLAND CUP
Second Round
J. N. Manning beat L. J. Malone by 5 and 3.
G. R. Clough beat G. R. Clough by 2 up.
A. C. Colombo beat R. A. Wood by 3 and 1.
A. M. Crosby beat C. L. Strickland by 3 and 2.

PRESIDENT'S CUP
Second Round
H. B. Ingalls beat E. M. O'Donnell by 3 and 1.
E. Thayer beat F. Alingworth by 4 and 2.
H. Hodgkins beat J. F. Sanderson by 3 and 2.
R. F. Smith beat G. H. Pushee by 5 and 4.

CAPTAIN'S CUP
Second Round
E. W. Fiske beat T. C. Pray by 4 and 3.
A. MacDonald beat E. M. Taft by 1 up.
G. L. Sweet beat H. B. Emerson by 4 and 2.
F. W. Sprague beat D. L. White more by 1 up, 19 holes.

FIRST FOOTBALL GAME ON TODAY

Football begins today in earnest among the schools of Boston and its vicinity when eleven from Waltham high and Marlboro high meet on the Waltham gridiron this afternoon.

Candidates of both schools have been at work on the rudiments of the game for the past two weeks, and while today's game will be more or less of an experiment on account of the revised rules, it will attract many of the candidates for positions on other Greater Boston school elevens. Coaches Dame and McDonald of Waltham and Marlboro, respectively, will give many of the applicants a chance to show their worth.

MEREDITH AT PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA—All doubt as to what college or university J. E. Meredith, the Mercesburg Academy school-boy whose sensational running was one of the features of the recent Olympic games in Stockholm, will enter, was set at rest when the young athlete registered as a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Next year he will be eligible to compete for Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
Hartford 4, Springfield 0.
Hartford 1, Springfield 0.
Hartford 3, Holyoke 4.
Bridgeport 4, New Haven 5.
Bridgeport 12, New Haven 5.

BASE BALL
MONDAY AT 3
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL LEAGUE

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Krug, ss.....	11	44	11	44	6	12	8	2	8	2	428	2	6	2,806
Speaker, cf.....	13	52	118	204	6	42	11	12	8	3	330	424	29	12
Gardner, 3b.....	124	488	81	154	17	19	20	15	3	315	154	271	38	823
Stahl, 1b.....	83	288	36	86	14	11	14	6	3	298	769	39	18	971
Cady, c.....	33	94	12	27	6	8	1	1	1	287	107	40	1	963
Wood, p.....	39	113	12	32	4	10	1	1	1	283	36	104	4	972
Wagner, ss.....	134	459	68	123	13	18	22	6	2	298	303	339	54	939
Lewis, lf.....	135	513	71	137	28	6	5	6	5	297	355	20	10	946
Carrigan, c.....	82	252	26	66	8	8	6	1	1	261	306	62	17	966
Hall, p.....	12	36	4	10	2	9	1	1	1	209	9	62	1	946
Hooper, lf.....	139	525	89	150	16	22	17	12	2	290	183	22	11	951
Yerkes, 2b.....	113	458	66	104	22	4	20	5	2	227	196	279	32	937
Sumner, cf.....	32	94	14	21	3	2	4	2	2	223	151	38	3	973
Engle, utility.....	34	109	16	22	6	5	3	1	1	201	216	30	7	972
Bradley, 1b.....	40	135	16	24	6	3	10	1	1	180	337	25	7	983
Bedient, p.....	37	60	11	11	6	3	1	1	1	151	12	71	6	943
O'Brien, p.....	37	60	11	11	6	3	1	1	1	150	3	38	1	973
Collins, p.....	25	53	7	8	3	2	1	1	1	144	17	6	1	959
Thomas, c.....	6	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	144	17	6	1	959
Totals.....	135	4505	699	1246	173	160	200	74	22	275	3504	1683	247	956

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES														
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Kroh, p.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	500	4	1	1	1,000
Sweeney, 2b.....	131	517	70	180	27	23	28	12	1	348	389	407	36	957
Kirby, utility.....	81	274	43	87	14	7	7	4	3	317	138	45	1	900
Kling, c.....	78	242	27	74	7	3	10	4	2	306	315	105	17	961
Titus, rf.....	97	418	80	125	14	7	26	9	5	298	181	11	7	963
Campbell, cf.....	124	536	81	152	15	16	23	10	2	283	303	28	25	933
Gowdy, c.....	37	79	12	22	2	1	5	1	3	279	123	22	7	953
Sumner, lf.....	88	251	28	66	8	10	13	3	4	274	306	29	7	988
Devlin, 1b, ss.....	94	345	36	93	3	10	15	4	2	271	173	94	9	986
Donnelly, p.....	118	450	70	113	6	19	28	6	2	251	147	203	27	927
McDonald, 3b.....	118	450	70	113	6	19	28	6	2	251	147	203	27	927
Bridwell, p.....	29	104	6	23	3	3	5	1	1	232	5	36	3	963
Crosby, out.....	5	5	6	5	3	5	3	1	1	210	222	54	13	969
Rariden, c.....	30	90	21	40	6	3	3	3	3	142	11	44	3	968
Hess, p.....	29	81	7	17	4	3	3	3	3	142	4	35	4	947
Tyler, p.....	37	84	6	17	2	3	3	3	3	142	4	35	4	947
Brown, p.....	30	55	5	10	2	3	3	3	3	161	2	35	3	1,006
Dickson, p.....	30	49	4	7	3	3	3	3	3	142	4	35	4	947
Perdue, p.....	37	84	6	17	2	3	3	3	3	142	5	40	4	919
O'Rourke, ss.....	51	191	9	23	7	2	3	1	1	120	97	157	28	906
Brady, p.....	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	0	0	0	000
Maranville, ss.....	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000	8	12	1	957
Totals	131	4301	572	1174	134	111	187	83	27	272	3303	1571	242	953

INDEPENDENT DEALER IS BEST REGULATOR OF TRUSTS SAYS EXPERT

Defeat of Unfair Methods of
Eliminating the Small
Business Man Is Also Fa-
vored by Professor Ross

INVESTIGATES HERE

Encourage the independent, aid him if necessary by the establishment of an interstate trade commission with power to regulate prices and stock issues and the trust, automatically, will be regulated in the only natural and effective way, asserts Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Ross is in Boston making an analysis of the characteristics of the different nationalities, the industries that the immigrant takes up, the effect upon wages and upon the employment of American labor, the housing of the alien, conditions of his naturalization and appraisal of him as a political factor.

Professor Ross is staying in the South End settlement district where he may come into intimate acquaintance with immigrant life and is in frequent conference with Robert A. Woods, head of the South End house. He intends to publish the conclusions derived from his immigrant studies during the summer in the communities of Superior, Duluth, the Iron Range cities, Minneapolis, St. Paul, the farming settlements in northern Wisconsin, Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, New York, Providence and Boston.

"It seems to me," says Professor Ross, "that we are on the verge of a more rational view of the trust problem. The old cry of 'kill the makers of combinations' is ceasing to appeal to the thoughtful. Most of us feel sure that an administration approaching the trusts on that line would accomplish about as much as no administration at all."

"The policy of 'disintegrate the trusts' affords only an illusory relief. We know of no way to hold apart people who have once found profit in having their capital work together."

"The proposal to have the trusts directly regulated by the government opens up a vista of administrative control which few people will enjoy. We are beginning to see that the natural regulation of the trust is the independent; that if we foster the independent he will regulate the trust for us without blundering, without timidity and without charging us for it."

"Many hundreds of millions of capital come into the market each year looking for a chance to earn. A trust that has screwed up prices on the public creates the finest possible opening for the independent."

"This new capital therefore will try to the rescue of the consumer provided that it has a chance to meet the trust on equal terms. But the trust will never give the independent such a chance unless we deprive it of its arsenal of weapons by which it clubs the brave little independent off the field."

"There is first the railroad rebate. We saw that ugly weapon first of all and that weapon is now outlawed. Next comes the practise of the trust cutting prices in the markets the independent seeks to enter, while keeping them up elsewhere. Some states have outlawed this practise."

"Then there is the bribing of retailers to boycott the products of the independent; i. e., giving the retailer a rebate on the trust-made goods in case he has refrained from handling the product of the independent."

"Beyond this is the exercise of the power of the trust to keep the independent out of the use of patents on the same terms upon which the trust has use of them. Next there is the purchase of essential patents by the trust and its refusal to allow its rival to use them on reasonable terms."

"Last of all we have the power of the trust over the banks whereby the independent may be denied the use of capital on the same terms as other business men. Beyond these are a number of other tricks and stratagems, but I will not go into them."

"Plainly the core of a trust policy will be the outlawing of the practises by which the big, swollen, wasteful trust evades a fair test against the small efficient independent."

"But after all this is accomplished there will still be trusts that by control of raw materials, dovetailing of processes or organization of selling will be impregnable to the assaults of the independent."

"It may be necessary to put such concerns under the power of an interstate trade commission with authority to regulate their prices and their stock issues as certain railroad commissions now regulate the rates and stock issues of railroads."

MR. WALKER GOES TO SPRINGFIELD

Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, goes to Springfield this afternoon on the 4 o'clock train. He will be met at the station by members of the Republican committee of that city, who will entertain him at dinner, after which there will be a reception at the Hotel Worthy and he will speak.

This store presents at all times
the Best Merchandise possible
to obtain—quality coming first
in all the requirements.

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
near West

This store presents at all times
the Best Merchandise possible
to obtain—quality coming first
in all the requirements.

Chandler & Co. are Now Holding their Largest and Most Comprehensive Opening Millinery Presentation

Including Imported Hats and Hats of entirely imported materials made in their own workrooms by their own skilled designers, all at remarkably moderate prices when quality of materials and workmanship are considered.

This presentation embraces the entire range of styles and prices
—from the charming English Tailored Hats to the Semi-dress
French Sailors and the magnificent plumed Picture Hats



This drawing was made
from a model shown
by Chandler & Co.

ROBESPIERRE TURBANS, MARQUISE CLOSE HATS, BROCADED SATIN, AND VELVET FRENCH SAILORS including the new Breton and 1870 Sailors and a number of fascinating, originally designed Sailors by Georgette, Louise, Lewis and others—unique trimmings of wonderfully shaded, tinted and solid color plumes, also the newest novelty effects in aigrettes, wings and French fancy plumage. Prices 25.00, 38.00, 55.00 to 150.00.

SEMI-DRESS HATS, FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN FELT HATS including velours, camels' hair and superb quality fur felt, also combinations of fancy satins, silks and velvets—exquisitely trimmed. Prices 15.00, 25.00 to 38.00.

TAILORED AND ENGLISH OUTING HATS including English Crush Hats, English Round Hats, Marquise Close Hats and Breton Sailors, with unusual trimmings of Oriental Ornaments, novelty wings, quill and coque effects. Prices 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00.

Among the French Models the following Magnificent Hats are shown

ROBESPIERRE TURBAN FROM LOUISE
BRETON SAILOR HAT FROM GEORGETTE,
MARQUISE CLOSE HAT FROM VIOLET

PLUME TRIMMED PICTURE HAT FROM GEORGETTE
CAVALIER DRESS HAT BY LEWIS,
THREE-PIECE SET FROM VIOLET

COL. ROOSEVELT AGAIN HEADS FOR PACIFIC COAST

RENO, Nev.—Colonel Roosevelt doubled back towards the Pacific coast today carrying his Progressive missionary work through Nevada and into California. His program for the day was easy and he took advantage of the long unbroken runs between speeches to prepare for his reception in San Francisco tonight.

OGDEN, Utah—Colonel Roosevelt came here Friday from Boise, Ida., speaking on the way at Blackfoot and Pocatello, Ida. He stopped in Ogden to address the Progressive state convention, then left for Reno, Nev., on his way to the coast. At Blackfoot the colonel's automobile was escorted to the fair grounds by cowboys, Indians and girls on fleet horses. Beside the colonel's car walked a Bannock Indian named Jim McKay. Massed in front of the grandstand were the school children of the neighborhood, waving flags and singing "America."

MUSEUM TO HAVE VICTORIAN RELICS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's historical collection under the direction of Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist, is to be greatly enriched by a gift received by the Canadian government under curious circumstances.

The donor is Mrs. E. M. Mastin, of 2 Chestnut Walk, Stratford-on-Avon, whose father, Stephen Mastin, was for 60 years a page in the royal household of the Duchess of Kent, and of Queen Victoria, a godson of the former, and afterward one of the Queen's private almoners.

Mrs. Mastin has written to express her deep interest in the loyalty of the Canadian people, and to state that she proposes as a mark of this interest to bestow, for the benefit of the Canadian museum, her collection of rare objects given by Queen Victoria and other members and connections of the royal household.

STATES TO GIVE BOY SCOUTS AID

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made by the leaders of the Boy Scouts of America with the game commissioners of many states to cooperate in affording the boys better opportunity in scouting. This work will save the songsters.

A plan of cooperation between the Boy Scouts of America and the game and fish departments of many states in the union has been worked out. It means that the boy scouts will have greater opportunities for real scouting, and also that the fish and game departments of the different states will be aided in their program for conservation. This work has been accomplished by James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and George H. Merritt, secretary of the editorial board.

MAY INQUIRE INTO DIPLOMATS' GIFTS

WASHINGTON—Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania intends to ask the Senate campaign fund inquiry committee to inquire into the resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany. Chairman Clapp, of the

Suits, Dresses Coats, Wraps and Waists

A presentation of Women's, Misses' and Children's Outer Apparel complete in every detail—including styles usually reserved for later in the season and many individual and exclusive pieces not to be duplicated.

Plain Tailored Suits

of diagonal cloths, broadcloths, chevrons, corduroy and two-toned novelties. The coats are in a variety of models, some strictly tailored, others showing touches of color and trimming at collar and sleeves. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Semi-Dress Suits

of broadcloth, novelty mixtures, diagonal weaves, two-toned cloths, wool pongee, wool faille and velvet. Coats in cutaway and straight front models, trimmed with wool embroideries, sponge cloth and velvet. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 65.00.

Dress Suits

Many with Robespierre collars and effectively draped skirts. Others high buttoning Russian or vest effect models. Materials are broadcloths, velvets, velour de laine, wool faille, corduroy, sateen, silk plush and mätelasse. Prices 48.00, 55.00 to 150.00.

Silk Plush & Velvet Suits

in semi-dress and dress models—smart cut coats, some with elaborate braiding, others with attractive embroidery designs, fancy vest effects and modified Robespierre collars. Prices 48.00, 55.00 to 215.00.

Reception & Theatre Dresses

of satins, chiffons, embroidered nets, silk crepes, velvets, brocade and metal effects. Skirts in the charming panner and draped models. Others in tunic and plaited styles. Many are in the effective black and white combinations. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 225.00.

Afternoon Dresses

of French serges, charmeuse, velvet, crepe de chine, satin, chiffons and crepe meteor. Some with the new long sleeves; others with Robespierre and Medici collars. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 65.00.

Street Dresses

of meteor, charmeuse, French serge and velvet. Tailored styles with touches of lace trimming and embroidery. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 48.00.

Top Coats

of wool pongee, white corduroy, chinchilla cloth, double-faced mixtures, velour de laine and corduroy. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Motor Coats

full-length garments of fine quality imported English mixture cloths. Many are imported from Berlin. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Velvet Coats

graceful full-length styles, with collars and cuffs of bengaline silk, satin, ratine, silk plush and chinchilla squirrel; some with exceedingly attractive embroidery designs. Prices 58.00, 75.00 to 95.00.

Chiffon Waists

in the newest suit shades—Dress waists in plain colors and two-toned effects, with satin, lace and self color embroidery trimmings. Also semi-dress models. Prices 5.75, 6.75, 9.00 to 20.00.

Silk Waists

New models in messaline, crepe de chine and satin, semi-tailored and dress styles. New button-front models with net yokes, white satin waists, with the new Robespierre collar. Prices 5.75, 7.50 to 16.50.

Misses' and Girls' Department

of wide wale serges, chevrons, tweeds, broadcloths, wool corduroy, wool poplin, two-toned cloths and velvet. Many show gracefully draped skirts, and unusual trimmings of velvet, wool embroideries and braidings. Prices 19.75, 25.00 to 75.00.

Misses' & Girls' Suits

Serge, satin, charmeuse, crepe de chine and voiles. Some with Robespierre collars; others with panner, draped and plaited skirts. Prices 15.00, 18.50 to 65.00.

Misses' & Girls' Dresses

Heavy mixtures for motoring and travel, walking coats of novelty cloths, Norfolk and Russian styles for school and every day. Prices 12.50, 15.00 to 45.00.

Misses' & Girls' Coats

Dress Goods

NEW Imported Broadcloths. Yard, 2.00 and 2.50. -
NEW Double Faced Cloakings. Yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.50.
NEW Silk and Wool Faille. Yard, 1.50.
NEW Wool Puttees. Yard 3.00.
NEW English Suitings. Yard, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.
NEW Diagonal Serges. Yard, 1.50 and 2.00.

New Auto Scarfs

A Special Value at
95c
Of fine quality chiffon, 2 yards long. Colors, light blue, pink, old rose, champagne, gray, taupe, navy, green, lavender, black and white.

New Silks

From Paris and Lyons
NEW Brocade Velvets on chiffon, charmeuse and cloth of - 204. Yard, 8.50 to 10.00 to 12.00. -
NEW Novelty Brocade Satins. Yard, 4.50 and 12.00. -
NEW Gold Embroidered Chiffons, in border designs. Yard, 4.50.
NEW Velvet Bordered Chiffons. Yard, 7.50.
NEW Lyons Silk Velvets. Yard, 4.50 to 6.00.
NEW Brocade Crepes. Yard, 4.00.
NEW Lyons Brocade Satins. Yard, 2.00.
NEW Pannet Metiers. Yard, 2.00, 3.00.
NEW Charmeuse Crepe Metiers, Crepe de Chine, Satin Duchesse and Satin Directoire. Yard, 1.30, 2.00 to 3.00. -
NEW White Satin Duchesse Metiers and Charmeuse. Yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 3.00.

Guaranteed School Hosiery

Guarantee of the maker
and Chandler & Co.
If for any cause these stockings fail to give satisfaction, customers are requested to return them for prompt adjustment; either new pairs, a credit or money refunded at their discretion, the guarantee of every pair being absolute.
No. 250—JUNIOR GUARANTEE STOCKINGS for misses, fine lisle thread, same as ladies' only with slender leg; double garter top and extra splicing in heels, soles, and toes; ages 14 to 17. Price, per pair, **39c**.
No. 260—MISSES' GUARANTEE STOCKINGS of fine ribbed silk lisle thread, very elastic, double spliced knees, extra spliced soles, heels and toes. Price, 3 pairs for **\$1.00**.
No. 270—BOYS' GUARANTEE STOCKINGS. Price, 3 pairs for **\$1.00**.

Persian Rugs Lowest Prices in Boston

PERSIAN CARPETS

Size from 8 to 12 ft. wide and 9 to 22 ft. long.

Royal Kermanshahs Blue, rose and navy
Mahal Carpets Blue ground
Gorevan Carpets Bold designs
Kermanshahs Royal quality
Serape Gorevans Magnificent colors
Mahal Carpets Size 9x12
Muskahads Rich colors
Savalan Carpets Size 10x8.8
Gorevan Carpets Red and blue

KHIVA RUGS AFGHAN RUGS

Khiva Bokhara Rugs Heavy weave
Afghan Bokhara Rugs Old, reds and blues
Khiva Rugs for Halls
Khiva Rugs Small size
Khiva Bokharas Deep reds

ANTIQUE RUGS

Mosul Rugs
Camel Hair Rugs Very old
Yuruks Thick pile
Bijar Strips For stairs
Daghestan Rugs Rare colors
Guenje Rugs Narrow and long
Kurdistan Rugs Rose grounds
Kurdish Nomads Wide borders
Kabistan Rugs Georgian border
Bijar Rugs Magnificent quality

GOREVANS, MAHALS AND AMRITSAR CARPETS

Qualities frequently sold at 150.00 to 225.00
Magnificent Oriental Carpets for Living Rooms—Dining Rooms, Libraries and Large Halls.

Gorevans in most effective designs—Amritsar Carpets, heavy, compact quality, desirable colorings and medallion effects. Persian Mahals, all-over designs, blue and red grounds—sizes about 8x10, 9x12 and 10x13.

An Original Shipment purchased, for a round sum and all marked at two prices—Kazaks, Carabaghs, Guenjes, Mosuls and Kurdistans. Many are real antique pieces with a wonderful luster and the softest of colors. Some exceptional values are to be found in this lot and many of them could be priced from 40.00 to 60.00. Marked **25.00, 35.50 and 45.00**

300 Pairs Lace Curtains

Renaissance lace, Cluny lace, Lacet Arabian and Novelty Scrims
The values range up to 4.50 per pair
Price **2.75** Pair.

Monday Unusual Values in Table Linens—Blankets

TABLE LINENS

Cloths, 2x2 yds. 6.75 5.00
Cloths, 2x3 yds. 4.50 to 5.50 3.95
Cloths, 2x4 yds. 9.00 8.50
Cloths, 2x5 yds. 10.75 8.00
Dinner Napkins, size 27 6.50 5.50
Linen Pillow Cases, Doz. 3.50 2.25
Lunchroom Doilies, Doz. 3.50 2.25
Dusnak Tray Cloths, 24 42

Huck Towels, 37 29
Huck Towels, 37 29
Bath Towels, 37 29

SHEETS
Size 62x90 70 53
Size 62x108 and 72x90 80 65
Size 72x108 and 81x90 90 75
Size 81x108 95 79
Size 90x108 100 83

PILLOW CASES
42x38 1/2 in. 20 17
45x38 1/2 in. 22 17

BLANKETS

Broken Case Lots at Reduced Prices
Single Bed size, pair..... 4.00 3.45
Single Bed size, pair..... 6.00 5.00
Single Bed size, pair..... 8.00 6.50
Double Bed size, pair..... 4.50 3.50
Double Bed size, pair..... 6.00 5.00
Double Bed size, pair..... 8.00 6.50

COMFORTERS & PUFFS

Silkoline Wool Puffs, at..... 3.00
Satin Down Puffs at..... 7.00 & 3.50
Silk Down Puffs at..... 12.00 to 20.00
Silk Wool Puffs at..... 6.75 to 18.00

SPECIAL BED SPREADS

Double Bed size..... 4.50 3.75
Single Bed size..... 3.75 3.25
For 3 ft. 6 in. Bed..... 4.00 3.50

WABAN CHURCH TO BE OPENED
The Union church at Waban, recently completed at a cost of \$25,000, will be opened for the first time tomorrow, when the Rev. Mr. Archibald will preach.

state committee, said Friday that if demand were made for such an inquiry the committee would grant it, so far as it came within the scope of its authority. In the records of the Republican com-

mittee for 1908, on file with the Senate committee, several contributions to the Taft 1908 fund by American foreign ministers and ambassadors were disclosed. Larz Anderson, minister to Bel-

gium, gave \$25,000; Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to Great Britain, \$10,000; Robert Bacon, ambassador to France, \$5000; Richard C. Kerens, ambassador to Austria Hungary, \$10,000. Myron T.

Herrick, now ambassador to France, was then chairman of the Ohio state committee and as such turned over to the national committee a total of \$50,000 for the campaign.



Jordan Marsh Company

Announces—Beginning Sept. 16th

An International Exposition of New Fall Merchandise

Presenting an Extraordinary Opportunity to Inspect the Newest Styles and Ideas which will prevail for Fall and Winter 1912

THE EXPOSITION —WHAT IT IS

This magnificent exhibit of Fall Fashions, Fancy Goods and House Furnishings takes the place of our usual Grand Opening.

Planned on a much broader scale than ever before, it affords an unprecedented presentation of the finest products from the fashion and industrial centers of the world, including the largest variety of American-made goods we have ever assembled. Each section throughout the two buildings will display its best merchandise, classified according to the country from which it came—a showing which in nicety and immensity is impossible outside this store.

THE EXPOSITION —ITS PURPOSE

The purpose of this Exposition is to aptly illustrate the unusual resources possessed by this great institution and to show the great progress made in its commercial relations with the different nations of the world.

But more than that, it convincingly demonstrates the ability of this house to assemble unequaled assortments of new, novel and seasonable merchandise and will more strongly emphasize this store's supremacy in the mercantile field of New England. The unique interior and exterior decorations of the store are in keeping with the international phase of this exhibit.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft goes to Milbury, Mass.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson remains at Seagirt.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt tours California, visiting Oakland and other towns.
SOCIALIST—Nashville, Tenn., is Eugene V. Debs' stopping place today.
PROHIBITION—Eugene Chaffin enters Massachusetts. He will make speeches in towns near the Connecticut border.

existence in Chicago all this was changed. Perhaps it all didn't happen in a minute, if you will. Of course, it didn't; it couldn't. The American people had been waiting for a very long time for the ideas which have been developing to be crystallized. The clearest note of the convention, the real convention, at Chicago was the universality of the platform appeal, and thousands of men and women from every state of the Union already have voiced their approval of the new era in American politics, just as there were men and women in the convention itself to sound the same note.

It was Gen. John H. McDowell, a representative of the vanishing armies of the confederacy, who was thankful that he had lived long enough to see the North and South actually welded together in the birth of a new party. The same sentiment was voiced by Col. T. P. Lloyd, who had commanded a Florida regiment in the war of 1861-65. "The South," said Colonel Lloyd, "will welcome the party of liberal and progressive ideas. We want to forget the war. I believe that there has been raised up a man who will unite the generous-hearted men of the South with liberal men of the North."

Down in Texas, which in the old days when there were two parties, stood just about as much chance of going Republican as Iowa did of going Democratic, a Progressive organization has been perfected which typifies the new idea of non-sectionalism. Its appeal was: First: To those who with Thomas Jefferson believe that the whole body of the people ought to be the sovereign in each and every department of government, legislative, judicial and executive. Second: To those who with Lincoln believe that the best government on earth is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This is but one instance of the way in which the people in the very heart of the old Democratic party's stronghold have been seizing upon the opportunity to find a way out of the difficulties which were not met by the platform of either of the old parties.

Senator Beveridge has summed it up in this way: "Today we Americans are politically shattered by sectionalism. Through the two old parties the tragedy of our history is continued and one great geographical part of the republic is separated from the other parts of the republic by an illogical partisan solidarity. 'The South has men and women as genuinely progressive and others as genuinely reactionary as those in other parts of our country. Yet, for well known reasons, these sincere and honest

southern progressives and reactionaries vote together in a single party which is neither progressive nor reactionary.

"They vote a useless tradition and a local fear, not a living conviction and a national faith. They vote not for the Democratic party, but against the Republican party. They want to be free from it through the national Progressive party."

"We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their constitution," declares the Progressive national convention. After quoting that declaration the Chicago Evening Post says: "By putting the name of Jefferson, the great saint of the Democratic party, on a par with that of Lincoln, the leader of the old Republican party, the Progressive platform symbolizes the fact that it abolishes the sectionalism of the old parties."

REPUBLICAN CLUBS FORMED IN TOWNS OF ESSEX COUNTY

BEVERLY, Mass.—During this week the National Republican League, of which John Hays Hammond of Gloucester is president, has had its representative, Birch Helms of Washington, D.C., organizing Republican clubs among the young men of Essex county.

On Tuesday night Republican clubs were formed at Rockport, Rowley and Manchester. The officers of the Manchester club are: President, Willard Rust; secretary, Arthur Noyes; executive committee, George Synkes, William Stanley and George Allen. The officers of the Rockport club are: President, Lawrence Bishop; treasurer, Harlan Burke; secretary, Charles Burke.

On Wednesday night a rally was held in the town hall of Ipswich and addresses were made by H. H. Patten of Boston, H. Burt Knowles and Patrick Longan of Gloucester and Birch Helms of Washington, D.C. At the close of the speech making it was voted unanimously to form a club and the following officers were elected: Herbert W. Mason, president; Charles E. Goodhue, treasurer, and Edward C. Brooks, secretary.

Meetings were held Thursday evening at Hamilton, Wenham and Salem. The following officers were elected for a Hamilton and Wenham club: George H. Gibney, president; Horace E. Durgin, vice president; Henry Blount, secretary, and Arthur Cummings, treasurer.

At the Salem meeting the speakers were Mr. Hammond, Mr. Helmer, Col. John E. Spencer and William E. Gove. The following officers were elected: William T. Jeffrey, president; Frank F. Newell, vice-president; John Danforth,

secretary, and J. Edwin Austin, secretary.

The Franco American Young Men's Republican Club of Salem met Friday evening, and after being addressed by James Tierney, Louis Bisson, Patrick M. Longan, P. N. Chaput, Birch Helms and Chauncey Peppin became the French branch of the newly formed club of young Republicans in Salem. Joseph Pelletier was elected president.

MAJORITY VOTE RULES IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—It is believed here that under the peculiar provision of the law of Maine providing for the election of six presidential electors, Maine can hardly fail to be carried by Governor Wilson even if the Democratic candidates for electors do not receive a majority of all the votes cast.

It was discovered Friday that a majority vote being required, if no one set of candidates for presidential electors, Democratic, Republican or Progressive, receive a majority of all the votes cast, it will be the duty of Governor Plaisted to "forthwith" call a special session of the Legislature which was elected in 1910 and that body will choose the electors from Maine and, of course, the Democratic electors would be chosen.

BRYAN ITINERARY FOR TRIP PLANNED

LINCOLN, Neb.—The itinerary of William J. Bryan's western stump tour was made public here Friday. Starting from Denver, Mr. Bryan will close his western trip Sept. 30 in Wyoming in time to return to Lincoln by Oct. 5, when he is scheduled to deliver an address from the same platform as Governor Wilson. Mr. Bryan will tour southern Colorado Sept. 16, speaking at the state fair at Pueblo, Sept. 17; Provo, Utah, and Salt Lake City, Sept. 18; Butte, Sept. 19; Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23; Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco, Sept. 24; Reno and Carson, Nev., Sept. 26; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 27, and will end his campaign in Wyoming on Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

KANSAS CASE APPEALED
DENVER, Col.—That United States Judge W. H. Sanborn erred when he held that the Kansas presidential electors case could not be decided in a court of equity, was the ground upon which attorneys for the supporters of President Taft in Kansas Friday appealed to the United States court of appeals sitting here.

WILSON QUARTERS OPEN
WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson headquarters were opened here Friday, with John H. Costello, national committeeman from the District of Columbia, in charge. Their purpose is primarily to find out where every Democratic employee of the district votes and see to it that he goes home.

WOMEN TO SPEAK FOR PROGRESSIVES IN MILL DISTRICTS

Active campaigning for Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive state ticket by the women's committee of the Progressive state organization is scheduled to start next week, when it is planned to have rallies before the mill gates of the large cities for the women operatives. Miss Alice Carpenter and Mrs. I. W. Parker of New York have been assigned as the speakers for the opening rallies.

It is planned to have other members of the committee take charge of a house to house canvass to interest women in the Progressive movement. A movement is on foot to form committees of Progressive women in all the populous centers.

At the new headquarters of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, 70 Devonshire street, a room has been assigned to the women's committee, at which a representative of the committee will be in daily attendance. For the present Mrs. Richard W. Child of Cohasset and Miss Elizabeth Piper of Cambridge have been placed in charge.

Malden Progressives organized a city club Friday night.

GOV. WILSON TO VISIT NEW ENGLAND AFTER TOUR WEST

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson is spending today at home preparatory to leaving Sunday for his first western speaking trip. The Governor has eliminated Pittsburgh from his schedule on account of a conflict in dates with Scranton, and shortened the trip a little in order to return to New Jersey in time to cast his ballot at the primaries on Sept. 24.

The remainder of the week will be devoted to a trip into New England states. The dates for this trip are now being arranged by the national campaign committee in New York.

As the trip is now laid out Governor Wilson will speak at Sioux City, Ia., on Sept. 17, at Milwaukee and St. Paul on Sept. 18, at Detroit Sept. 19, at Columbus, O., Sept. 20, and at Scranton, Pa., Sept. 23.

Shortly after his return from New England the Governor will start on a second western tour, the only fixed dates for which are Indianapolis on Oct. 3 and Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 5. Governor Wilson will speak at the National Conservation Congress and will open the Nebraska campaign jointly with William Jennings Bryan.

PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVES BEVERLY ON MILBURY TRIP

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft left this afternoon for Milbury, Mass., near Worcester, to spend Sunday with relatives and friends at the home of his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey. The President planned to go the entire distance of about 50 miles by automobile. Mrs. Taft, Robert, Charlie and Miss Helen Taft and Major Rhoads accompanied the President.

The President will be met at the Shrewsbury line by a delegation of Worcester Republicans and escorted to City Hall Plaza, where he will make a short address.

President Taft will be the guest of honor of the first regiment of heavy artillery, Massachusetts volunteers, when it dedicates a bronze tablet at Salem Oct. 4 at the second corps cadets armory. The President went to the Myopia Club golf links as usual this morning. Major Rhoads was his opponent.

WOMAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR

SAN FRANCISCO—If the Roosevelt-Johnson electors named Friday by the Progressive state campaign committee are elected at the polls in November, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of Los Angeles will be the first woman in history to vote for a President of the United States.

SCHOONER ENDEAVOR ASHORE

NEW YORK—A message to the New York Herald from Suva, Fiji Islands, says that the American schooner Endeavor, from Vancouver, B.C., on July 28 for Suva, is ashore on Agua reef. The vessel has seven feet of water in her hold. The crew is safe.

TOURS IN SOUTH TO AID CONGRESS OF COMMERCE MEN

WASHINGTON—Dr. C. J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress has left on a two weeks' tour of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, in the interest of the fifth annual convention of the congress, which will be held in Mobile, Ala., in the fall of 1913, at the time of the opening of the Panama canal.

While on the trip Dr. Owens will arrange through the governors of the respective states for the delegates who are to become members of the American commission that is to go abroad next May under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress for the study of the European systems of cooperative rural finance.

Two delegates from each state in the Union will comprise the commission. Delegates from many states have already been chosen.

TAFT ELECTORS TO BE SUBSTITUTED

PHILADELPHIA—Republican and Progressive party leaders have reached an agreement by which Roosevelt electors will be withdrawn from the Republican ticket and Taft men substituted.

CONNECTICUT DATE NAMED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Acting Democratic National Chairman William McAdoo wired this city today notification that Governor Wilson will speak in Bridgeport on the evening of Friday, Sept. 27. It is expected that Governor Wilson, who will spend the day in Connecticut, will make speeches in one or two other cities.

NO MASON AND DIXON LINE IN NEW PARTY'S PLAN SAY COMMITTEE

Declares Progressive Platform Is as Wide in Its Intentions as Ticket "Roosevelt and Johnson" Implies

UNITED IN PURPOSE

By O. K. DAVIS
Representing the national Progressive party committee

There is no Mason and Dixon's line about the Bull Moose party. The wide embrace of its intentions and policies is as broad as the ticket "Roosevelt and Johnson"—New York and California—implies.

The two old parties have always been sectional. The Republican party was a northern party. Its strength was wholly above Mason and Dixon's line. The Democratic party was and is a southern party. If a man lived in the South the natural influence of his training was that he should be a Democrat. There were years when it was a foregone conclusion that the man of the South who was not a Democrat had something radically wrong somewhere. There were also years—especially presidential years—when the Yankee Democrat was a mighty lone-some citizen.

But when the third party came into

WE USE THE PUREST
OLIVE OIL SOAP
IN CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
I. E. UL-KHOURI
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GUSTAV STICKLEY
THE CRAFTSMAN
ANNOUNCES A SALE
Monday, Sept. 16th
OF
SCOTCH WOOL RUGS
IN COLORS AND DESIGNS TO HARMONIZE WITH CRAFTSMAN FURNISHINGS
3x6, \$3.00 6x9, \$9.00 9x12, \$18.00
468 Boylston Street, Boston

HALE HOUSE GIRLS HAVE JOYOUS OUTINGS AT FITZWILLIAM, N. H., CAMP



Party of Hale house campers out for a sail on Laurel lake

Those Who Go Are House Members and Pay Moderate Rate for Most Desirable Sort of Vacation

HOW THE DAYS GO

Nearly every Boston settlement maintains a summer camp, and at least one of them, Hale house, maintains two. These various camps, though alike in general purpose, differ much in location, extent of accommodations and details of management. Several of the camps are new this year. In the following article which has been written for this paper by Miss Helene M. Taplin, head of the girls' work at Hale house, a full account is given of the Hale house vacation camp for girls, which has now been conducted three years. As director of the camp, Miss Taplin tells her story from actual experience.

HALE HOUSE VACATION CAMP for girls is situated on Laurel lake, Fitzwilliam, N. H., about 75 miles from Boston, on the Boston & Maine railroad. The camp consists of two cottages, one used as an assembly house, a large army tent, two kitchens and two bathhouses, with a fine white sand beach for bathing. There is also a spacious pine grove which forms the "pleasant day" dining room, overlooking the lake.

The location is ideal, not only from its comparative seclusion, but because of the natural beauties of the spot, with Mt. Monadnock's crowning glory looming up in the distance. In fact the spot is a perfect little paradise when compared with the heated pavements about Har-

ison avenue. It is two miles from the railroad station and postoffice and away from all noise. It is the simple life, with pure fresh air and perfectly desirable conditions.

Regularity and system are the daily watchword. The day begins at 6:30 o'clock in the morning with a dip in the lake, followed by "setting-up" exercises. Every girl is then ready for her breakfast, which is served at 8 o'clock. After breakfast the girls are busy with the housekeeping duties. The girls are divided into squads and the assignments are made every third day. Each girl hopes to be assigned to the single task of cleaning the lanterns. This is known as the easy job. The "hard" jobs are dish washing, waiting on table, table setting, bed making or carrying water. But many hands and willing hearts make the work seem light and the camp is kept a model of orderliness. A peep into the large white army tent accommodating 12 reveals a pleasing sight, each bed neatly made, the blue army blankets blending with the whiteness of the tent.

The Girls

All the girls who go to camp are members of Hale house and in good standing. The camp takes girls from 14 up to 21. These girls in winter belong to clubs

or classes at the settlement and four girls' clubs gave gifts of money to the camp, the funds being derived from theatricals and other social events. The camp is very near the hearts of the Hale house girls and they are eager to help support it in every way that is feasible to them. The girl who is still in school pays \$4 for her two weeks outing at camp, and the working girl \$6, and even at these rates very often a girl is unable to raise the money. The camp can accommodate between 20 and 25 girls at one time and every place is filled long before the appointed time.

Organized recreation plays an important part in the day's program. From the blowing of the whistle at 6:30 a. m. until the retiring whistle at 9 p. m. A Sargent gymnasium school graduate has charge of the athletics, swimming, boating, rowing, tramping and mountain climbing. Every girl has instruction in swimming and many girls learn to dive as well as to swim. The walks are beautiful, through the woods and on the roads, and often a picnic lunch is enjoyed in some pine grove or on the way to the village for picture postal cards the girls are allowed to refresh themselves with a dish of ice cream, seated on the green lawn of some interested friend. Every girl in the evening comes into the assembly house where the time is spent in playing games, story telling and singing. Again, the girls often enjoy a big fire on the beach, sometimes toasting marshmallows or green corn.

The annual trip to Mt. Monadnock is always a great day, the triumph of the season. A drive to the foot of the mountain on the Jaffrey side, lunch on the grass, then the ascent with every girl filled with the desire to see what is at the top of this great old mountain. Exclamations of delight when the summit is finally reached fill the air, and the magnificent view of the surrounding country dotted with dozens of lakes and ponds is more than refreshing.

The Aim

The highest type of girl is employed to act as leader in the camp and every possible effort is made not only to give the girls who come to the camp a happy vacation, but to benefit them in every way possible, to have them lead a pure and simple life close to nature and its beauties, and to carry back to the city higher ideals and happy memories of camp and its environment and associations.



The two cottages and the bathhouse of Hale house camp at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

ALL ADVERTISING IS NEWS, ALL NEWS IS ADVERTISING

The Newspaper Carries Two General Classes of Advertising—News of Current Events and News of Merchandise or Services

The entire publication of a newspaper is to a large extent advertising work. Every column presents advertisements which may be classified in one of two general divisions: The first is advertisements of current events, of events to come, or general information, commonly called "the news"—as Shakespeare writes in King Henry VI: "By my scouts I

was advertised that Queen Margaret was coming."

The other division comprises the advertisements, or news, about properties, articles and services of value. All advertising and value to that public rests mainly on good news about happenings; advertising is news; all news is advertising. The success of the news-advertising pa-

per depends on how truthful and practical are the announcements made in its columns about events, transpired or to come, or about commodities, properties or services.

Truth Only Usable Principle

To be practical, a newspaper's contents must be beneficial. A newspaper's progress depends upon its value to the intelligent reading public and its best at home and abroad, which the readers need to know, and on good news about things or services which people need to consume or utilize.

It is the featuring of the good and trustworthy which makes the clean newspaper a success. Confining its space to wholesome news and reliable, clean advertising establishes its character in public estimation and gives it the growth and prestige which it steadily attains.

Human Needs Support Paper

But it is obvious that the newspaper must look to its advertising revenue for its financial support. It must depend upon its news-advertising columns, which in some measure must benefit the readers, telling them where they can best buy the things or accommodations they need, where they may obtain the work they need, where they may secure the services of those whose help they need.

Advertisers Make News Possible

Most papers sell for a fraction of their total cost to manufacture. The reader pays, maybe, for the paper and ink, and the advertiser pays for the balance. Almost the whole structure of news communication of the world by means of daily news sheets rests on commercial advertising.

It is the men and concerns which advertise useful things that make it possible for us to read the event news of the near and far world. Therefore, the advertising columns of the modern newspaper, in metaphor, are the pillars which support the world's system of news handling and selection.

So, it follows that the composition and substance of these strong advertising columns, from base to capital, command the talents and energies of profound thinkers, able artists and gifted writers. These advertising scribes and artists are all epoch makers in current history.

VICTOR HUGO POET AND DRAMATIST

French Writer for the People Outgrew Former Self and Gained Advanced Positions Faster Than Ordinary Folk

TO TAKE Victor Hugo seriously is difficult for some of his Anglo-Saxon critics. There seemed to be so much childish self-adulation about him that more reserved folk, prone to hide a sense of self-importance under the veil of good manners, reckon the great Frenchman a child. And yet when one considers the enormous output of work as poet, dramatist, novelist, or writer of romance, and the disquisitions upon political and general themes which Victor Hugo sent through the press, one admits the great genius and forgives the egotism.

Turning from the actions of the man which show him to have been more than ordinarily selfish (says some one, a strong man will have strong faults), we see in Victor Hugo a man who developed richly, whose apparently contradictory positions were the sign not of smallness, as some biographers seem to think, but of greatness. He outgrew his former self and gained advanced positions faster than ordinary folk.

The story of the last honors paid to him by Paris is enough to stamp the man. He who had published in his early days a volume of poems in which, as he said, the name of Bourbon appeared on every page, wrote at the last that he would have the final triumph procession in which his praise should be celebrated attended by the poor. Twelve wagon loads of flowers from all France, indeed all Europe, were piled at the Arc de Triomphe—that monument of the victories of Napoleon (perhaps never so close to the heart of all France as Hugo had grown to be), down to which runs the broad avenue Victor Hugo.

Emile Augier spoke in behalf of the French Academie, on this occasion, and said: "To the sovereign poet France renders sovereign honors. She is not prodigal of the surname great. Hitherto it has been almost the exclusive appanage of conquerors; but one preceding poet was universally called the Great Corneille; and henceforth we shall say the Great Victor Hugo." So began the march down the boulevards, packed by a million spectators—a squadron of mounted gendarmes, followed by the governor of Paris and the cuirassiers, with band playing, the band of the republican guard, delegates of Besancon carrying a white crown, French and other journalists, the Society of Dramatic Authors and delegates of theaters. The children of the school battalion were there. Hugo's last memorandum read, "I give 50,000 francs to the poor. . . . I refuse the prayers of all churches; I ask for the prayers of all souls. I believe in God."

His Democracy

For the admirers of this amazing Frenchman there is a whimsical interest in the fact that the name of the great

They contribute much more to the steady progress of humanity than can be narrated in one brief commentary.

Advertising writers plan and build with wonderful symmetry and strength; and their work therefore is worthy of dignified comment, that we may remind one another of the fundamentals of the art—encourage each other by seeing the requirements in a common light.

The next and concluding article will present, very briefly, a few notes on the substance, style, language and possible effects of advertising, what the objects of the work should be, and what they should not be.

French protester against entrenched privilege in many forms chimes with that which history has given to the French Protestants. The name Huguenots follows that of Hugo in the dictionaries. The man who first made himself known by the stand against classical traditions in the drama—type of all the narrownesses which he further assailed in such famous works as "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Les Misérables"—was, with all his egotism, truly a pioneer of progress. Victor Hugo did much to free the thinking of France from oppressive yokes. He was the friend of the people in his great heart, and if he loved to be the center of the stage and exacted full appreciation of all his generous devotion to advance, who shall therefore minimize the greatness of his service? Much of his nature and its expression in his work was gold; and it is a mistake to exploit chiefly the strata of clay.

A. F. Davidson notes that Hugo early devised a classification of the world literature for which he pleaded brilliantly in the famous preface to his "Cromwell." He found that the three ages of the world, the primitive, the ancient and the modern were typed by three literary forms, the lyric, the epic and the dramatic. He instanced as the three great examples, the Bible, Homer and Shakespeare. He defined his ideas ably, in a style which showed him a great master of prose. Davidson and other critics have found this classification absurd, remarking that it excludes the epic element in the Bible and also slights the noble Greek tragedy. But perhaps Victor Hugo saw deeper than the mere form of each literary type. The mood of the greatest writing in the Bible is certainly that of song at its noblest, that of praise to God. The narrative of epic poetry is there but these parts do not contain the most inspired and lofty parts of the Scriptures. The genius of the elder Hebrew Scriptures was that of the seer, of him who sees past the mere outward shape of events to the inward realities, and one is here reminded of Carlyle's dictum: See deep enough and you see musically. The eternal harmony that the Jewish prophets and singers beheld inspired them to the lyric mood in the highest sense of the phrase, namely that of Urania, called the genius of "the sublime hymn."

In the days of antiquity came besides Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles and the rest, the dramatists indeed—setting their work forth in splendid stage guise. But are not the Greek dramas after all the story of Homer's heroes, and epic in the true sense of the word? They aim to show events, rather than characters, and events, as the Greeks conceived them, supernaturally guided, as in the Bible epics they were divinely guided. The animus of the Greek tragedy is much the same as the animus of Homer. The writer stands outside his characters and tells what they did and what followed from these deeds. Greek drama retained the lyric type, too, in the verses of the chorus, apostrophizing the powers that be or sounding lament over the fateful things they presage. The Greek drama was an outgrowth from the lyric past into the dramatic future, but was itself chiefly epic in its aim and mood.

On Shakespeare

Shakespeare, then, as Hugo saw him, was the great type of modern thought. The lyric in him has dwindled to dainty songs, but the epic animus is still there—

You are cordially invited to attend the
FORMAL OPENING

OF

Walter M. Hatch & Co.'s

ORIENTAL SHOP

148 Tremont Street

Corner West

Monday, September the Sixteenth
Nineteen Hundred and Twelve

they had not been, as Davidson says, so romantic as to forget their dinner. They ate their luncheon while they waited for the theater to fill and the aristocratic folk who came later sniffed the garlic in the air.

About "Hernani"

"Hernani" was a great success, for the Hernanists shouted down all opposition. In the scene where the old Spanish grandee names over the portraits of his ancestors, apostrophizing them one by one up to the number of six or eight, the audience nearly got out of hand, for this was the scene that had been parodied. But the play lived and held audiences for an almost unparalleled run.

This play had been set forth as a distinct challenge to the world of tradition. This explains the stir caused and its importance in the history of the French stage. Hugo ventured to make his characters use colloquial expressions, in other words to talk like people in every day life. This was against all the French notions, which demanded that personages on the stage must all discourse in lofty diction. Hugo also believed that Shakespeare was right in mingling comedy with tragedy, for this is how things go in every day experience. To be sure, there is not much that is humorous in "Hernani," or, at any rate, thinks Davidson, not intentionally humorous! But the use of the vernacular phrase alone sufficed to give the piece a lighter touch than tragedy had hitherto been allowed to include. It also defied the storied unities of time and place.

The colloquy of Charles V, while he waits to be made Emperor of Germany, is one of the notable passages of the play, which abounds in fine poetry, and, thinks Davidson, after all far more lyric than dramatic in quality. It certainly is romantic enough. It is the only one of Hugo's plays, except perhaps "Ruy Blas," which obtained any real popularity in the later days, when the dramas were restored to the stage after their long interdict.

HUGE BEET SUGAR PLANT PLANNED

ALTURAS, Cal.—To build a mammoth beet sugar factory to utilize the product of 25,000 acres of proven beet sugar land is the purpose of the United Sugar Company, which has been organized recently in this county. It is proposed to build the factory early next year in this city so as to refine the product of the beet sugar land under cultivation. Eighty per cent of the stock has been subscribed.

MUSIC NOTES

Mrs. Bernice E. Newell, concert manager in Tacoma, Wash., announces a course for 1912-13 with the following artists: Riccardo Martin, Rudolph Ganz, Mme. Johanna Gadski, Mme. Corinne Ryder-Kelsey, Claude Cunningham, Leopold Godowsky, Mischa Elman.

OSTRICH FEATHERS PLUMES TRIMMINGS

Fancy Feather Ornaments

QUALITY UNSURPASSED
DYEING—CURLING—REPAIRING
CLEANSING

done on our premises under our own personal supervision.
Prompt and careful attention given to mail orders.

PAGET'S
144A TREMONT STREET



E. E. DOWNEY, Prop.



Phelan & Steptoe FALL LINE OF HATS NOW READY

Without Compare in Style and Quality
Everything that's new, novel and exclusive is included
—IN OUR—

Fall Lines of Soft and Stiff Hats
P. & S. and Guyer Hats "Stetson" Fine Hats
3.00, 3.50, 4.00 3.50, 4.00, 5.00
NEW FALL CAPS, \$1.00-1.50

Phelan & Steptoe
38 and 42 Boylston
Nearest Store to Hotel Touraine
OPEN EVENINGS

NATIONALISTS' POINT OF VIEW IN BELFAST AFFORDS FRESH LIGHT



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Queen's road, Belfast, where the bustle and stir of a great industry makes itself felt at certain hours

While the Nationalist side of the question in Belfast is set forth in the following article, which is the third of the series specially written for the Monitor, the writer also sums up the results of his inquiries in Ulster with the declaration that the anti-home rule feeling represents "the united determination of a people to resist to the uttermost."

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST—That there are two sides to every question is a statement which holds good even in Ulster, and in Belfast the two sides are not difficult to distinguish as they are as clearly separated as European and Celestial in a Chinese city.

The Protestant quarter is all Protestant and the Roman Catholic quarter is all Roman Catholic. True, in the business part of the city, and in business matters, there is a truce, and Unionist rubs clothes with Home Rulers and is none the worse for it. Yet in every other concern and interest the two camps keep to themselves in a way almost unique.

In order to obtain the view point of "the other side" the representative of the Monitor sought and was at once accorded an interview by a gentleman highly placed in the Nationalist council in the city and in a position to give much reliable information from the Nationalist point of view on the question of the hour.

Our representative's first question was naturally on the subject of the intimidation of and assaults on Roman Catholics at the shipyards in the city.

Terrorism Described

"Well," said our informant, "I take it that what would be more useful to you than my personal opinion, or statement on this matter, would be some evidence by actual sufferers under the present terrorism, you can then form your own opinion entirely uninfluenced by me. If that is the case I can supply you with all you want." The Monitor representative having signified that he thought the idea a most useful one, the informant produced a large bundle of typewritten documents, the contents of which he proceeded to briefly summarize, handing them across to the Monitor representative for his inspection as he finished dealing with each.

"Here is one, for instance," he remarked, after going through several, "which is perhaps typical of all the others. It is from an employee in Harland & Wolff's, and he covers fairly well the whole ground. He tells how the cause of the whole unrest and excitement was the formation of the Unionist clubs in Workman & Clark's yard some seven or eight months ago, and then goes on to describe these clubs, pointing out how the officials of the firm are the leaders in the movement, how all Unionists, whether they want to or not, are obliged to join, and how many of them have been dismissed because they have refused to join.

Agitation Spread

He then goes on to show how the movement spread from Workman & Clark's yard to that of Harland & Wolff's, one of the objects of the organization being "to give the lie to Joe Devlin that all Harland & Wolff's men were home rulers."

Then, you will see, he goes on to state that agitators from Workman & Clark's were allowed to go through the works, with a free hand, "distributing bills and canvassing during the working hours," and that when the Unionist Club was formed, as they had no place to drill on the island, Workman & Clark's opened their gates for them to drill after work was finished.

Then he goes on to tell of the persecutions, how they originated in Workman & Clark's yard, and how, when all the "Catholics were put out there," after many cruel assaults attended by much bodily injury, the rioters proceeded to the island and, as he puts it, attacked "ship 426 lying in Musgrave channel, and cleared out the Catholics working on it," and finally how "Catholics were assaulted to all directions, and driven from their work, until none of them dare go back again."

"These men," continued our informant, as he passed the document across to the Monitor representative, "are out of work today and likely to remain out. We have started a relief fund for them, and are doing our best to relieve the situation, but you cannot support five or six hundred men in idleness for an indefinite time, and many of them have left Belfast to seek work elsewhere, and many more are leaving every day."

Our representative's next question was "to the Nationalist view of the Union-

ist clubs and their object, especially in regard to drilling, and here the view expressed, as might be anticipated, was directly opposite to that of the Unionist side.

"No," said our informant, "I attach very little importance to this drilling, and still less to the very big declaration as to armed resistance when home rule becomes an accomplished fact. Just this kind of thing has been going on more or less for the last 30 years. Catholics have always been persecuted in Ulster. It is only quite recently, within the last four or five years, that they have been allowed to work openly at the shipyards, but as to armed organized resistance, well, we do not believe it will ever come to anything."

The Monitor representative here pointed out the difficulty of reconciling this statement or opinion, with the deep concern with which the Nationalist party regarded the present disorders, and their insistence upon their very serious nature.

To this the Monitor's informant replied in effect with a frankness refreshingly characteristic, that these disorders were of course bad, more than enough, but that it must be remembered that it was to the interest of the Nationalist side that they should be represented as being at any rate as bad as they were, and that after all they must make out the best case possible for their side.

Viewpoint Understood

The general impression conveyed being, that the party fully realized that after all they were dealing, not with cultured politicians, but with men who for centuries had been accustomed to think that a man was not hit unless he was given a political black eye.

This view, paralleling so exactly the admission of the Unionist side, that the leaders were often obliged to take steps, they really disapproved of, in order to retain the loyalty of the rank and file, afforded a very clear glimpse of the intense individuality of politics in Ulster, and the extent to which each man in both camps is led by an idea rather than a person, it being, of course beside the point how right or how wrong the idea may be.

After some further discussion on points of minor interest our representative took his leave, and stepped out of the spacious offices of his informant into that busy thoroughfare, the business center of Belfast, Donegal place.

The day before on Queens road, all had been the bustle and stir of a stupendous industry, Belfast in the workshop; today in Donegal place, it was Belfast in the counting house.

On all sides huge shops and above them city offices story above story and block after block, evidence everywhere of much to do and many doing it, evidence apparently nowhere of strife and discord, until one noted perhaps two men walking along and talking earnestly as they

passed by. Then one caught a word or a sentence which betrayed the subject under discussion, and then another two, and then another.

Here a small group on the steps of some building held eager converse and then a little crowd round a shop window strove with one another to get a view of a photograph of Sir Edward Carson, and then out in the street a huge notice board was slowly drawn along, with written large upon it, as if to give the key to so much talking, the now familiar legend, "We will not have home rule."

This brings us back again to the point of departure, and if an attempt is to be made to draw a dispassionate conclusion from so much passionate insistence, to look reasonably at the vast mass of contradiction and strive to wrest from out of it some facts of basic importance, one must just as certainly come out to Belfast to do it, as one had to go into the city and mix with her people, to understand even in a small degree, her spirit and her problems.

Viewed sufficiently in perspective, several great questions seem to stand out as factors par excellence in the problem, questions of history, tradition, and deep and strenuous religious experience, but above all the intense individuality of the issues involved, the extraordinary extent to which each man and woman in Ulster amongst the Protestants has made the question a personal one.

It is not a mere political interest, it is a vital urgent personal concern. It is a movement in which the leaders are leaders and not dictators, a movement which the humblest member has known from early childhood, just why he is fighting, and just what he is fighting, and it is a realization of this fact which brings the quick conviction that the true situation in Ulster is one which cannot be viewed otherwise than with deep concern.

It is not the ephemeral excitement and exaggerated sentiment so often produced by the simple party question, here today and gone tomorrow into the limbo of things forgotten, it is the steady, constant growth of years whose seed is in itself, the united determination of a people to resist to the uttermost a policy understood in its fulness and upon which so far as they are concerned, no fresh light can be thrown.

It is a recognition and realization of this as an underlying fact to be reckoned with, which compels one, after a very short time spent in Ulster, to accept as beyond dispute the declaration heard everywhere throughout the unionist north: "We are not bluffing, we mean every word we say."

And so when Ulster says she will fight, it may be taken that, within certain limits and in certain circumstances she will fight. When Ulstermen say that they will not pay taxes to the order of any Parliament on College Green, it may be taken that they mean what they say, and when Ulster Orangemen declare in solemn meeting, as they will in a few weeks' time, on "Ulster day," that at no time and in no conceivable circumstances will they ever submit to home rule, it may be taken that rightly or wrongly, with stubborn foolishness or with a wisdom rooted deeper than they know, they will not submit to it.

SAGINAW CHANNEL NOW MORE THAN HALF DONE

DETROIT—Dredging operations for the improvement of the channel of Saginaw bay and river from the 18-foot curve in Saginaw bay to the junction of the Tittabawassee and Shiawassee rivers is now considerably more than half completed, says the Free Press. The work was started by G. H. Breyman & Bro., contractors of Toledo, O., in May, 1911.

Of the total stretch of 27 1/2 miles of channel included in the government's specifications, about 9 1/2 miles of the upper end of the Saginaw river are yet to be dredged.

When completed the channel will have a depth of 18 feet from deep water in the bay to the mouth of the river, and a depth of 16 feet through the river, with a uniform bottom width of 200 feet throughout its length.

In authorizing the work by the continuing contract plan, Congress made appropriations amounting to \$686,000. This estimate having been based on the original specifications referring to a Lake Huron stage of 581.1 feet will be insufficient to complete the improvement work, owing to the increased excavation by

deepening the channel to conform to a Lake Huron stage of 579 feet.

The war department has arranged to continue the improvement work as far up the river as the original appropriation will permit, and it is understood assurances have been given that an additional appropriation will be allowed to complete the work to the point designated in the specifications.

ITALY HEARS OF LAWRENCE CASE

(By the United Press)

ROME—Under the auspices of the Italian labor chamber, representing practically the country's entire working class, a booklet containing a full history of the Ettore and Giovannetti case was issued today. Several thousand messengers immediately began distributing the booklet throughout Italy in cities and in the rural districts alike. At the same time the messengers were charged with the task of stirring up the people to insistence on representations at Washington by the Italian government in Ettore and Giovannetti's behalf.

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. IMMIGRANTS SHOWN BY CENSUS FIGURES

Statement Shows Five Million Came to This Country in Nine Years and but 13.7 Per Cent Settled in N. E.

RESULT OF INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—The census taken April 15, 1910 enumerated in the United States 13,345,545 white immigrants, of whom almost exactly 5,000,000 were new arrivals who had reached this country between Jan. 1, 1901, and the taking of the census.

A statement issued today by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor, and based on a tabulation prepared by William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, gives the distribution among the states of these immigrants.

The figures represent results of the inquiry made of all immigrants concerning the year of their immigration.

Of the arrivals after Jan. 1, 1901, there were 2,155,772, or 43.1 per cent, in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; 1,012,417, or 20.1 per cent, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and 684,473, or 13.7 per cent, in the New England states.

These three divisions drew 3,852,662, or 77.1 per cent of the immigrants who had come to this country since the year 1900. There were only 1,147,430, or 22.9 per cent, located in the sections of the country south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

The immigrants who settled there prior to 1901 are more widely dispersed. Of these the middle Atlantic division contained in 1910 2,670,407, or 32 per cent. The east north central division had 2,054,803, or 24.8 per cent, New England had 1,129,913, or 13.5 per cent. The whole region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi contained 5,855,123 persons who came to this country before 1901, or 70.2 per cent.

In the middle Atlantic division the newcomers represent 44.7 per cent of the total immigrant population, in the south Atlantic division 40.9 per cent, and in the mountain division 40.3 per cent.

In the west north central division the newcomers are only 24.9 per cent, and in the east south central division the proportion is 24.3 per cent.

Among the middle Atlantic states the proportion of the newcomers is greatest in Pennsylvania (48 per cent). In each of the other states of this division their proportion is greater than in the country at large.

In West Virginia the newcomers represent 68.2 per cent, the largest proportion found in any states. Without West Virginia the division as a whole would show a smaller proportion of newcomers than the country generally.

States in which the recent arrivals form more than half the white immigrants are, besides West Virginia, Arizona with 54.9 per cent and Wyoming with 51.7 per cent.

States where the proportion does not reach 50 per cent but exceeds 40 per cent, are New Mexico 45.2, Pennsylvania 48, Florida 44.1, New York 43.5, New Jersey 42.4, Montana 42.1, Nevada 41.8, Connecticut 41.5, and Ohio 40.4.

There are a number of states which have comparatively few accessions by the immigration of recent years. These states are Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The proportion of newcomers in 1910 (57.5 per cent) is much larger than 10 years before. The census of 1900 enumerated 10,341,276 immigrants, of whom 2,609,173, or 25.2 per cent, had come in after 1890. From Jan. 1, 1901, to April 1, 1910, the bureau of immigration recorded the arrival of 8,248,890 immigrants. Of these, 5,000,008, or 60.6 per cent, were present in the United States at the census enumeration of April 15, 1910. In the period preceding the census of 1900 from Jan. 1, 1891 to June 1, 1900, the number of immigrants reported was 3,421,184, of whom 2,609,173, or 76.3 per cent, were counted by the census enumeration of June 1, 1900.

The comparison of the two periods indicates that the immigration to the United States contains a larger proportion than formerly of persons who go back instead of remaining here permanently.

PANAMA CANAL PLANNED LONG AGO

Since 1521, just a few years after the first discovery and exploration of the isthmus of Panama, men have considered building a canal across the neck, says the Pittsburgh Post. But it remained for the United States, a nation that was not born until two centuries after the idea of a canal had been advanced, to accomplish the great work.

OAK TREES FOUND IN RIVER BED

Mines of wood are found in the south of Russia, where they were discovered recently when the bed of a river was dragged, says Harpers Weekly. Not very deep in the earth, but covering an extent of 200 square kilometers, a forest of oaks was found where it had been buried by some unknown cataclysm centuries ago.

The United Shoe Machinery Company A STATEMENT

The persistent attempts to misrepresent the attitude of the United Shoe Machinery Company toward a public trial of the Civil Suit of the United States against it and to place it in the false position of seeking a secret trial, require us, in justice to our stockholders and the public, to publish the material portions of the decision of the Special Court invoked by the United States to try this case.

The officers of this company have sought a prompt and public trial of the Criminal Suit against them, and the Government has urged and obtained delay, although the Criminal Indictments were found months before the civil suit was filed. The company has never in any court asked for a secret trial. It has contended that to make the taking of depositions in the Civil Suit (such taking of depositions being in no sense a trial or part of a trial, but only preliminary thereto) a vehicle for spreading statements which have not been subjected to judicial test, and before they have been accepted as evidence by the court, is a violation of the principles of fair play; is without authority; is contrary to the usual practice of the Federal Court, and in violation of the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is an unprecedented and unreasonable proposition.

If the prosecution honestly seeks publicity and nothing else, it can easily secure it in an immediate trial of the Criminal Suit in which all testimony properly admissible in the Civil Suit can be publicly presented and in which attorneys for the defense can publicly cross-examine witnesses.

We ask every man who wants to see fair play between the United States and any defendant—corporate or individual—to read what the court says of this attempted treatment of the United Shoe Machinery Company by the prosecuting officers of the Government, resistance to which has been twisted by unscrupulous and untruthful persons into an effort to obtain a secret trial.

THE UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY,
S. W. WINSLOW, President.

District Court of the United States

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN EQUITY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Petitioner,

V.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

ET AL.

BEFORE COLT, PUTNAM AND BROWN, JJ.

OPINION OF THE COURT

Brown, J. "The United States, having given notice that it desires evidence to be taken orally under the 67th Rule in Equity, contends that the public and the press should be admitted to the proceedings wherein the depositions of witnesses are to be taken before the examiner."

"It is urged that the public and press should be afforded an opportunity to attend and to hear whatever may be said upon the examination before it has been reduced to writing and signed by the witness and before the deposition is presented to the court. This contention is not supported by the citation of any authority, and is so contrary to the usual practice both at law and in equity that it might be summarily disposed of save for the statement of the United States attorney that in cases under the Sherman Act such a course has been followed. The cases cited by the United States which uphold the undisturbed principle of publicity in trials and in judicial proceedings do not in the slightest degree support the contention of the United States, and afford no assistance upon the question before us. This question is whether the public and the press should be admitted to the taking of depositions for use at a trial not then begun, but which is to take place in the future."

"The question is easily solved upon a consideration of the essential difference between a trial or a judicial proceeding, held by an officer with judicial authority, and the merely preliminary step of taking depositions. 'Equity Rule 67 provides that the examination shall take place in the presence of the parties or their agents, by their counsel, or solicitors, that the depositions taken shall be reduced to writing by the examiner, and such of the parties or counsel as may attend, etc. The examiner may note objections, but he shall not have the power to decide upon the competency, materiality or relevancy of the question.' The original depositions, authenticated by the signature of the examiner, must be transmitted by him to the clerk of the court, to be there filed of record, in the mode prescribed by Revised Statutes, Sec. 865."

"Rule 69 provides that upon the return of the commissions and depositions into the clerk's office, publication may be ordered by any judge of the court upon due notice to the parties, and further provides for publication by consent in writing of the parties."

"The brief of the United States attorney asserts, 'The right of the public to hear testimony, and that is not accorded when it is given merely the privilege to read it.' It is also asserted, 'There is a right of the public to hear what is being said in this case while it is being said.'"

"It is quite apparent from what we have said that such a supposed right has never existed in the practice of the chancery courts, nor has such a right in respect to the taking of depositions ever existed at law. Both common law judges and juries are compelled to receive testimony in the form of written depositions, and upon such written testimony of witnesses whom they have never seen nor heard may make decisions as to the rights of parties."

"The public has a right to such form of testimony as the law provides shall be received at trials at law or at hearings in equity or upon other judicial proceedings. If judges and juries may not object that they have not seen and heard the witness while he was testifying the pre-a and public may not object."

"By one of the parties, until there is an opportunity for a judicial hearing as to its competency. A party in a cause has a right to the protection of the court in a judicial hearing. In the proceedings before an examiner such a right is not afforded him. No question of right is submitted to the examiner, and under the provision of Equity Rule 67 and under the doctrine of *Blaise v. Garlington*, 92 U. S. 1, 7, the examiner must take down all the examination in writing. The party has the right to have his exceptions noted and to file further exceptions when the deposition is filed in court. The testimony is taken to be submitted to the court where the party has the right to object to the evidence, its materiality and sufficiency, are to be determined by it, and after it by an appellate court. *Nelson v. United States*, 201 U. S. 92. The only opportunity for redress which the party has against improper or irrelevant testimony follows the filing of the deposition. If all is to be made public before it is reduced to final form in writing and before there is an opportunity for a hearing upon the propriety and competency of the testimony, all effective protection against scandal, impertinence and irrelevancy is practically gone."

"When justice is being administered by a judicial officer the public is entitled to attend, save under exceptional conditions, with which we need not deal."

"Due process of law requires that the parties have an opportunity to be heard. For the court to enforce a rule that the public and the press shall have an opportunity to listen before the parties to the case have an opportunity to be heard would be a plain violation of elementary rules of fair play. The proceeding before the examiner lacks the essential element—an opportunity to be heard by a judicial officer and to submit questions of right to a judicial officer."

"Furthermore, another essential difference is that upon a trial or judicial proceeding the rights of the parties are submitted for an adjudication. A party in equity ordinarily may dismiss his bill at any time before final hearing. *Houghton v. Whittin Machine Co.*, 160 Fed. Rep. 227; *Morton Trust Co. v. Keith*, 150 Fed. Rep. 606. Under the view of the United States a bill may be filed, the testimony of hostile witnesses may be presented to an examiner, the public and the press may attend, and the complainant may then dismiss the bill, leaving the defendant no opportunity to reply or to procure an adjudication which will offset the injurious statements of witnesses. It is manifest from the nature of depositions, because they are not yet legal evidence and because the parties against whom they are taken have had no opportunity for a hearing, that the proper practice is that which has been uniformly observed. Equity Rule 69 expressly provides for publication either upon the order of a judge or by consent of parties, after the return of the depositions by the examiner."

"Testimony at times must be taken out of court. *Alexander v. United States*, 201 U. S. 117. Trials are held at times and places appointed by law. Depositions may be prepared at times and places whereof no public notice is given by law or is required from the parties; at places not accessible to the public, and at places where there is no provision for the attendance of the public. The court is provided with officers for the preservation of order; the examiner, under ordinary conditions, is not so provided. Depositions are taken at death beds, in prisons, in remote and even foreign jurisdictions. They may be taken in many jurisdictions for a trial in another jurisdiction. Within a short time it has been reported in the public prints that depositions in cases under the Sherman Act have been taken at a room in the Parker House in Boston, and at a room in the Neagansett Hotel in Providence. What truth there is in such reports we do not know, but they illustrate what may properly be done and is ordinarily done in the course of taking depositions, but what is entirely inconsistent with the contention that public policy requires the attendance of the press and the public."

"The impropriety of the publication, pending the suit, of depositions so taken is manifest from what we have already said. It is evident that upon ordinary principles of fair play the examiner's office should not be used as a vehicle for spreading statements which have not been subjected to judicial test."

"That the public and press should be entitled to hear what is not yet evidence and what may never become evidence, before the court which is to try the case hears it, is an unprecedented and unreasonable proposition. The contention that judicial proceedings shall be held with open doors is not under dispute. The proposition that the taking of depositions by an examiner, who is merely a ministerial officer, is subject to the same rule, is in our opinion manifestly erroneous."

"To justify a departure from the general practice and from the requirements of the natural meaning of the equity rules of the Supreme Court, which have the force of statute, it is necessary for the United States, if unable to produce authority, to show some reasons for its position. It asserts merely the right of the public to hear testimony. The public will have that right when testimony is offered. The public interests are fully preserved from the fact that the trial in the present case must be conducted with open doors."

"In conclusion we may say: Is it not time enough for the public to know what the testimony is when the court knows what it is? Is it not enough for the public to receive testimony in the form in which the court must receive it?"

"The examiner will not, without the consent of both parties, allow the attendance of persons other than those mentioned in Rule 67."

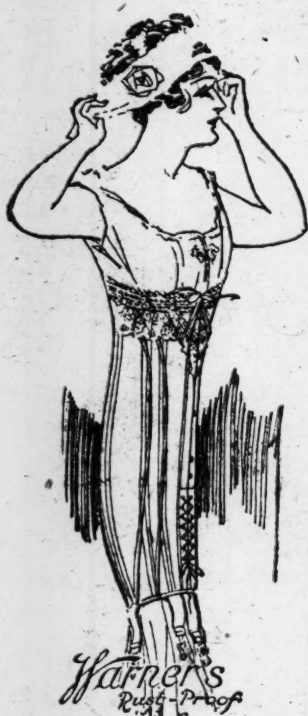
"Judge Putnam sat at the hearing of this matter by this court assembled under the statute, but as he had expressed an opinion when the question involved was brought before him as a single judge, he deemed it proper to withdraw from expressing any further opinion."

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WOMEN'S SHOES

In Oxfords the general demand will be in the order named, says the Boot and Shoe Recorder: Straight lace, button, Blucher and some six and seven-button Oxfords being noted in the West.

Lace boots will be shown in greater number; trimmed tops, blind and raw eyelets, and bal effects. In patterns, plain designs are prominent, with neat needle perforations in place of large and conspicuous perforations.

Heels are largely Cuban. A new idea is shown in the combination Cuban and Louis heel.

In pumps a great variety is shown. New ideas in flat bow pumps are common. Pump tops are being perforated, beaded, piped and collared, giving a touch of newness to the shoe of several seasons' popularity.

Fabrics used mostly in topping are in the glossy, corded effects. The diagonal cloth is noted in harmonizing color combinations with the vamp. The following leathers in the order named: Black calf, shiny and dull; tan calf a close second; quite a few shoes with kid uppers; patent leather and samplings in white, the last named leather being in the test period. A few red boots and Oxfords, a few gray Oxfords, and a few combinations give a spice to novelty buying.

SHOULDER STRAPS

You remember the jumper dress that women liked a few years ago? It was virtually a skirt, a wide girdle and shoulder straps, and was worn over a blouse of washable fabric. Well, it is here again in a charming revival of style, having profited by its respite, according to the New York Press.

Modistes have launched a few models of the dress that has "braces" or suspenders, and it bids fair to be one of the features that spell practical beauty. From a comparatively small piece of material and a variety of separate chiffon, net or washable blouses, this new favorite will assure a change of dress at little expense.

Shoulder straps are seen on some of the advanced blouse models, showing that this idea has been seized by designers as a welcome change for the perennial favorite. These extensions are generally of the same material as the girdle, and act as contrast over lace and tulle.

Buttons are used as trimming on these shoulder straps with great effect. They afford excellent background for continuing any decorative idea.

BONNET RIBBONS

I find that the ribbons by which a baby's hood is fastened often becomes soiled and wrinkled, says a contributor to Needlecraft. To overcome this, I leave enough ribbon from the bow on one side of the hood to reach to the opposite side, at the end of which I sew a small-sized safety-pin; this can be fastened under the bow so that it cannot be seen, and not only serves to keep the ribbons presentable, but holds the bonnet more securely and looks neater.

UMBRELLA STAND

A sponge in a porcelain umbrella stand will keep the umbrella from striking the bottom of the jar, which is often broken in this way, and will also absorb the rain water from a wet umbrella. A carriage sponge will fit the bottom, and is not expensive.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

FASHIONS AND

ONE OF THE NEW SEASON COATS

Made of broadcloth with stitched edges



Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE newest coats give evidence of the directoire influence and show these high rolled-over collars and deep cuffs. This one is exceedingly smart and can be made with either cutaway or straight fronts, with either plain or belted back, but the plain back and cutaway fronts mean the greater distinction.

Coats of this kind will be made with skirts to match and of contrasting material in equal numbers. Plain cloth with striped or checked is promised great vogue. For the early season, coats of silk will be worn over wool material.

There are shoulder darts in the front that give roundness to the bust and only shoulder and underarm seams are needed. The collar requires merely an interlining of good quality canvas to make it a success.

This coat is made of broadcloth with only stitched edges, but binding of braid is to be much used this season and is exceedingly handsome on cloth as on other suitings. Made with straight front edges and with either plain or belted back, the coat becomes slightly more practical, but there is a distinction and a fascination in the cutaway fronts that render them desirable.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 1 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7566) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail.

DINNER IN SMALL APARTMENT

Young housekeeper may successfully entertain

TO the woman with a kitchen and a cook, to say nothing of a corps of servants, giving a dinner is simply giving an order. But to the young housekeeper of moderate means who lives in a small apartment the question of entertaining in her own home is a matter that requires thought to solve.

In the first place, it is not always easy to find room for dishes enough to serve a dinner of five or six courses for six or eight persons in a small apartment with limited closet space, but a young housekeeper who is most successful in her entertaining finds this difficulty solved by having a corner closet made of open shelves reaching from the floor nearly to the picture moulding. She always has one made in any apartment she occupies. The expense is small, it is pretty, and on it she can place a wonderful number of glasses and dishes. Her cups hang from hooks screwed into the cleats on which rest the shelves, and by putting in a few racks in the back of the shelves her larger plates stand up across the back of each shelf. She puts a brass rod across the top shelf and from this hang inexpensive silk curtains which match her draperies.

To have a table large enough to seat eight persons is another problem for the small apartment hostess, says the Pittsburgh Post. The one used by this young housekeeper is in two parts. The basis is a folding table that when opened up seats four. It is made suitable for the larger number of guests by the addition of a table top made of thin pine boards joined in the middle with hinges, so it may be folded up between times and stored away in a closet where it takes little room. This table top is secured to the table proper with buttons, as the carpenters call them, and is as firm as any one could desire. The top she uses was made by her husband at a cost of \$3, and has been in use for several years. It is four feet eight inches each way, the corners being rounded off.

The day of the dinner is set, the guests are bidden to the feast and a maid engaged to wait on the table. The day before our young housekeeper writes out her menu and makes her purchases for the dinner. She decides to have grape fruit, soup, roast chickens served with potatoes au gratin, peas and currant jelly, this to be followed by a lettuce salad, and the dinner to be finished with ice cream and cake.

As many things as possible should be prepared the day before, which is one secret of success in a small apartment dinner. The chickens can be stuffed and prepared for roasting, the salad washed, placed in a salad dish and put in the refrigerator ready to be served and dressed at the proper time. The potatoes au gratin can also be prepared the day before, all ready for baking.

As she wishes to make the waiting as easy as possible for her one maid she decides to use her large dinner plates as place plates. The grape fruit plates, with doily and glass to hold the fruit, will be placed on these, and at the end of this course the soup plates will take their place. With the soup finished the plates will be ready for the meat course. On a side table she places plates for salad with large serving spoon and fork and a dish also for crackers and cheese to be passed with the salad. The dessert plates are also made ready with a fork and spoon and finger bowl on each, as she has not enough plates to serve her finger bowls separately at the end of her dinner.

The ideal model for an evening gown of brocade is the princess.

Girdles of soft silk, satin or leather are fastened with huge buckles.

Neckwear will be a very important item of dress this fall. The new directoire coats absolutely demand good neckwear. The stock with cascade jabot is shown among the new models for fall.

A very chic and becoming toque is made of swathed silk or gauze or lace, soft and asymmetrical, yet carefully arranged in long folds around the frame and finished at the left side or in front with a feather.—New York Tribune.

COIL IN FIREPLACE

The owner of a new house near us, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping, has had a water-back, or pipe coil, placed in the back of the fireplace in the living room in such a way that it is concealed by the logs on the andirons. This coil is connected with hot water pipes running through the sides of the fireplace into the dining room, bedrooms, and bathroom, so that when the fire is lighted on chilly days in the early fall before it is time to start the furnace, all these rooms are sufficiently warmed by the heat that would otherwise be lost up the chimney.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen
This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Slagel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Faine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

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PALAZZO DAVANZATI VISIT

Former days in Florence vividly pictured

By CONSTANCE ARMFIELD

WHILE many other buildings are accessible, the outer shell alone remains as a memorial of the past. Within the rooms modern life leaves its traces if the house is lived in; or else the rooms are bare, or turned into museums. Rarely is one able to step inside a medieval palace and see exactly how the inhabitants lived centuries ago.

When the renowned antiquarian, Prof. Elia Volpi, conceived the idea of restoring the original architecture and decorations of the beautiful old Davanzati palace he was not content with that, but continued the idea further by collecting as much of the old furniture and pictures as could be traced, and replacing the rest with the exact equipment of the period; then he completed the value of his scheme by opening the palace as a public place, where visitors may be admitted into every corner.

There is nothing of the museum in the arrangement of the numerous antiquities that fill the palace from roof to basement. In the bedrooms, the night gear lies on the beds, slippers are placed beside the heavy damask counterpanes, dressing gowns and robes hang on the walls, even a baby lies within the cradle. One beholds with interest the cumbersome washing basins of copper copper or some other metal hung on the chairs, with a great pot on a hook above, and beautiful blue and white embroidered towels on another arm of the arrangement. In the dining room, a table is spread with waxen fruits, decanters, and quaint glass beakers and china cups and dishes. Globes stand on the long tables, curious instruments fla on the chairs, ancient books are open on the reading desks, and we notice the hour-glass in each room in place of clocks.

There is a kitchen on each floor, recalling the patriarchal constitution of the old Italian households, wherein each floor was the home of a different section of the family. Huge pots and cauldrons hang over the fire, with quaint utensils on the wall, and on one old table we find a board with molds of fishes, animals and flowers thereon, for sweetmeats. Beautifully carved they are, too, with each fin and scale of the fishes as clear now as then, although the board itself shows signs of hard wear, being cracked and even worn away in places.

Perhaps the most fascinating feature of the rooms is the many little cupboards in the wall, the inside of whose doors are brightly painted so that a plain space may suddenly blossom into gay flowers in queer stiff vases and the shelves between shine out with elaborate glass and china, or more often still, the space between discloses a rare picture or a bas-relief.

Presently we find a uniform scheme of decoration is existent throughout; for the door motif of the Florentine 15th in its classic pot alternates with a leafy bush peppered with stiff birds in the friezes round the rooms, and appears again on chests and niches.

Very solid are the doors to every room, studded with great nails and heavily paneled; and one comes across strange open shafts communicating with the different floors, to which one gains access from the wall cupboards or little trapdoors in the floor. These signs bring forcibly to mind the warlike times in which the palace was constructed, when the attacking invaders would fight their way up floor by floor greeted by the boiling lead or oil from the tanks above. It is really marvelous any one could care to expose the house to such reception.

But then it is marvelous that could endure those dark and stuffy rooms whose windows opened on some two feet off, whose close pitch black, and whose heating from the "scaldi" wherein a few cements of smoking charcoal had the those cavernous rooms.

As one passes through suite suite of heavily-painted, richly and costly-damasked furniture, a sphere of stuffiness is in contrast to the more perishable in vogue today; and one debates the charm of moth-eaten ancestral canopies and bedhangings handed from one generation to another turns even from worm-riddled the tables with a sense of gratitude the simple furniture bought for needs, clean, fresh and convenient.

Nor do the elaborate candelabra eight feet high, with rings of on metal stems and pedestals, attractive when one pictures the draughts that would whistle those cavernous chimneys. Quail may be, but surely more harmonious Italy's now prevalent illumina electric light.

And oh, how grateful one feels Professor Volpi has installed one most modern and perfect lifts in those old shafts: for by its age are transported into the topmost loggia with its grand view over and surrounding hills.

Here stands a high-backed whereon we may rest and view streets and surrounding loggias, ladies of the old days used to d can see the people quite distinct they drive or walk far below, every side are towers and roof and loggias of other palaces when may watch one's neighbor; and to them if one is sociably inclined the constant fights that filled the and the intrigues carried on betw palaces, the Davanzati ladies could have dull moments, in spite of confinement to their loggia.

Palazzo Davanzati

(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

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And oh, how grateful one feels Professor Volpi has installed one most modern and perfect lifts in those old shafts: for by its age are transported into the topmost loggia with its grand view over and surrounding hills.

Here stands a high-backed whereon we may rest and view streets and surrounding loggias, ladies of the old days used to d can see the people quite distinct they drive or walk far below, every side are towers and roof and loggias of other palaces when may watch one's neighbor; and to them if one is sociably inclined the constant fights that filled the and the intrigues carried on betw palaces, the Davanzati ladies could have dull moments, in spite of confinement to their loggia.

Palazzo Davanzati

(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

OLD FLORENCE BUILDING
Where one may see how inhabitants in the medieval times

way up floor by floor greeted by the boiling lead or oil from the tanks above. It is really marvelous any one could care to expose the house to such reception.

But then it is marvelous that could endure those dark and stuffy rooms whose windows opened on some two feet off, whose close pitch black, and whose heating from the "scaldi" wherein a few cements of smoking charcoal had the those cavernous rooms.

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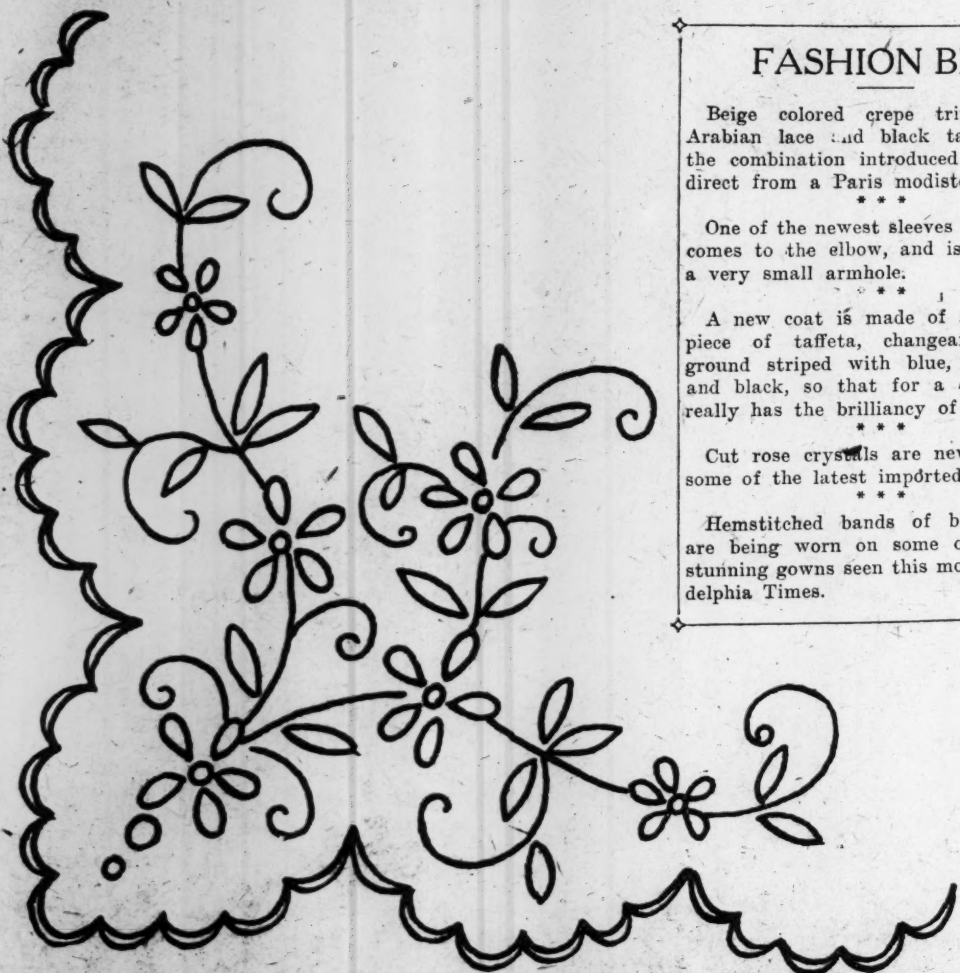
(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

OLD FLORENCE BUILDING
Where one may see how inhabitants in

THE HOUSEHOLD

DECORATION FOR A BUREAU SCARF OR A PILLOW

Flowers and leaves are to be worked solid



FASHION BITS

Beige colored crepe trimmed with Arabian lace and black taffeta forms the combination introduced in a gown direct from a Paris modiste.

One of the newest sleeves is small and comes to the elbow, and is sewed into a very small armhole.

A new coat is made of a wonderful piece of taffeta, changeant, a blue ground striped with blue, rose, white and black, so that for a dark silk it really has the brilliancy of an opal.

Cut rose crystals are new, and trim some of the latest imported gowns.

Hemstitched bands of black chiffon are being worn on some of the most stunning gowns seen this month.—Philadelphia Times.

TRIED RECIPES

CHEESE PUDDING

CUT some very thin slices from a square loaf of bread. Remove the crusts and butter the slices. Grate half a pound of cheese and use it to make alternate layers with the buttered bread in an earthen baking dish. Beat together thoroughly three eggs, a quart of milk, a level teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of white pepper. Pour this mixture over the layers of bread and cheese and let it rest for half an hour. Then put it in a moderate oven to bake for an hour. Then transfer the dish to a platter and send to the table.

CHEESE CREAM TOAST

Lay some thin buttered toast in a deep dish. Put on the stove in a suitable saucepan, a tablespoonful of each butter and flour, and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Stir and cook a little. Then add two cupfuls of boiling milk and stir until smooth and boiling. Now add a cupful of grated cheese gradually. Then pour it over the prepared toast and send to the table.—Newark News.

SWEETBREAD SALAD

Boil one pair of medium-sized sweetbreads in highly seasoned white stock. When tender, drain and put aside to cool. Cut them into half-inch cubes, chop an equal amount of cold boiled tongue. With a little aspic jelly stick pieces of sweetbread and tongue together. Put on ice until ready to serve then marinate with this dressing: Mash the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs; add a little mustard, salt, pepper and one teaspoonful of sugar; mix with one tablespoonful of salad oil, then add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and four of thick cream.—Montreal Star.

PEARS CANNED WITHOUT COOKING. Pare the desired number of pears and cut them in halves. For each pound of fruit make a syrup of three-fourths of a pound of sugar and one cupful of water. To each quart of this syrup add five drops of lemon juice and keep the syrup at boiling point for 10 minutes. Place the pears on a large sieve in a large tin pie-plate; place in a large kettle on the back of the stove. Pour boiling water over the pears, tip the plate until the water runs through into the kettle, cover it with several towels and let the water in the kettle simmer for 10 minutes in order to steam the fruit. Then place the pears in sterilized jars, fill almost full with the hot syrup, to which add any juice there may be in the pie tin then.—Ladies Home Journal.

APPLE FLOAT

A dozen tart cooking apples washed and placed over the fire with enough water to cover them. Let them cook until perfectly tender; drain off every drop of water and with the aid of a large spoon mash the apples through a sieve and let cool. Have the whites of two eggs beaten perfectly stiff, sweeten the apples, season with nutmeg and beat them into the eggs a little at a time. Place the dish in the refrigerator until ready to serve with cream.—Denver Times.

A BUREAU SCARF or pillow may be effectively decorated with this design. The scallops are padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

BREAKFAST CAPS

The indication at the present time is that the boudoir and breakfast cap will retain its full popularity for the coming winter, and be made of lace of all kinds and in gold and silver nets, says the New York Times. One shown of princess lace is lined with the palest of pink chiffon, and the little ruffle that edges it is held in place with a twist of pale pink satin ribbon, with rosettes on either side. Many are made of all-over Valenciennes lace, the ruffle of plain net edged with Valenciennes. One of old gold net has a bonnet-like edge cut and finished with gilt braid, which is wired, and no ruffle is added. The year 1762 was the first on record when "French nightcaps" were worn in the day time. An old fashion journal describes them as "a large garment, so that each lady when dressed in this mode, can only peep under the lace border."

NEW RELISH

Grate an apple into your horse radish, and you will have as fine a relish as you could possibly wish.—Louisville Herald.

RENEWING VEILS AND GLOVES

Professional cleaner gives directions

TO clean white gauze, silk crepe, etc., says a professional cleaner in Good Housekeeping, soak the article over night in a solution of one half pound of white soap dissolved in four gallons of water. Next morning wash by rubbing between the hands in a solution of one half pound of white soap dissolved in two gallons of warm water. Then give the articles one warm and one cold rinse, and a rinse consisting of one quarter ounce of oxalic acid and one teaspoonful of acetic acid, to four gallons of water. If not sufficiently white, bleach with one part of peroxide of hydrogen to 10 parts of water, leaving the goods in this solution over night. Stiffen with a little gum arabic or sago.

White veils may be treated as above. Colored veils are cleaned with a little soap melted in cold water; they are then well rinsed and finally are passed through a weak acetic acid to each quart

of water used. Stiffen with a little gum arabic; partly dry by clapping between the hands and pin out smooth on a door or some flat, clean surface to finish drying. Black veils are best cleaned by handling them carefully in warm water with a tablespoonful of ammonia added to each quart of water. If the veils are rusty looking, they may be completely renewed by boiling one ounce of logwood chips and one teaspoonful of sal soda in a gallon of water and handling them, without cleaning, in this for 10 minutes. Rinse once in cold water; then stiffen and dry in the way described.

To remove varnish or oil paint from linen, cotton and silk, first wash with turpentine, then with benzine or gasoline and finally with soap and water.

Chamois or buckskin gloves may be dry cleaned with gasoline and soap, or they may be stretched on the hand or on a wooden hand and rubbed with stale bread crumbs or with a brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of fuller's earth and powdered alum. Another good method is to wash the gloves in a lukewarm solution of castile soap, and pull them into shape on the hands without wringing. Then rub them with pipe clay or yellow ochre or umber, or a mixture of these made into a paste of the desired shade. The gloves should be dried, rubbing them well so as to smooth them, and pulled into shape. When they are entirely dry, brush out the superfluous color and iron them with a warm, not hot, iron.

All kid gloves are best cleaned with gasoline and soap, but, if gasoline cannot be obtained, they may be put on the hand and washed well with spirits of turpentine until quite clean. Rub them as if you were washing your hands. When clean, hang them in the open air to dry and finally rub with powdered pipe clay or chalk and give them a touch of perfume.

When buying chiffoniers and bureaus avoid those that have drawers curved in at the center. If you want plenty of room to stow away your belongings select those of the straight or bulging kind.—Toronto Globe.

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NAPKIN CASE

A case or holder for napkins is simply made from linen or other wash material. Cut two strips 24 inches long and 6½ inches wide, pointing the ends alike. Bind the edges of both pieces with the white bias seam binding. It is well to baste this very carefully before stitching, so there will be no danger of the binding slipping when it is stitched.

When the binding is completed, take the two pieces and place one on top of the other in the shape of a perfect Greek cross. Carefully baste them in this position around the double square in the center. Stitch carefully on the line of the basting.

The case is now complete save for the marking and fastener. A button with a buttonhole loop is used as a fastener. To place the fastener in the right place, slip into the case, just on the double square, a pile of a dozen napkins. Fold over the four flaps and mark the place where the button would be to hold the topmost flap in position. Work a loop of double thread at the point of the flap, buttonhole it and then sew a pearl button into place.

On the uppermost flap, near the point, embroider a single letter or work initials in cross-stitch.

Some housewives, says the Newark News, appreciating the value of keeping linen in blue linen or paper, so that the linen will not grow yellow with time, make the cages of blue linen and bind them with the white seam binding. Then the embroidery is done in white.

NEEDLE NOTES

One of the most useful things to keep in the sewing basket, says the Indianapolis News, is a small pair of tweezers to pull out stubborn threads left in the basting, especially those that the sewing machine stitching has gone over.

In order to keep the correct width in drawn work it is best always to draw the threads by measurement, rather than by counting them, as the threads in even the best linen are sometimes of uneven thickness.

HOME ORCHARD SET IN AUTUMN

Fall planting has many advantages

IN the northern tier of the United States, and in southern Canada, the practice of setting orchards in the autumn is steadily gaining in popularity. The plan has of course obvious advantages for the South, where the comparatively open winter favors root development and where the early spring encourages quick formation of top.

Fall planting has very decided advantages over spring planting, principal among which is the fact that the work can be done at a time when there is not a rush of important garden operations. Besides this, the probabilities are that the planter can get a better selection of trees both as to individual specimens and to varieties. The nurserymen usually have a much larger stock to choose from and frequently sell at a lower price than they do in the spring. They can also dig direct from the nursery row, make up their bundles in the field and ship at once, whereas if they ship in the spring, most of them do, from cellars in which the trees have been stored during winter, the chances are that the trees themselves will not be as likely to live as fall-set trees. There is also the added disadvantage that there may have been mixes of varieties due to unnecessary or careless handling in the cellars.

One caution must be voiced concerning autumn set trees. The nurserymen must not be allowed to ship any trees until after the leaves have begun to drop rather freely. If the leaves are stripped from the twigs before they are ready to drop, the trees will not have become mature in all of their parts and the chances are that the tips of the twigs and even considerable quantities of the top may be injured by the frost during winter. No trees over two years old should be bought. One year trees are even better than two year old ones.

When the trees arrive they should be set at once in the places they are to occupy. First, all the large injured roots should be trimmed so there may be no bruises left to spread decay to other parts of the root system. A sharp knife should always be used for all such operations. After the tree has been set in the ground, the knife should be used to prune out any inferior shoots in the top and any others that are badly placed. All cuts in the tops should be made close to the main stems so as to facilitate healing of wounds. The main limbs of the tree should come out from the trunk at comparatively wide angles and not very close together. Three or four are enough. These should be placed so that when the tree is several years old there will be a fairly even balance of limbs and twigs on all sides of the main trunk.

The one formation to avoid is the Y-crotch in which two limbs of practically the same size come out near the tip of the young tree trunk. The very strong likelihood is that one of these limbs will break down when loaded with fruit.

In planting, the tree holes should be made large enough to hold all the roots. Preferably the rich top soil should be thrown to one side and the inferior subsoil to another when the holes are dug; then when the trees are set the top soil should be put in first and worked well around the roots, then tramped down thoroughly with the feet, and finally the subsoil placed on top. This should also be tramped down thoroughly and some loose soil thrown over the packed area to serve as a mulch. If the orchard is exposed to high winds it may be necessary to use stakes to which to tie the trees.

In a few days the roots will begin to develop and if planting has been done during late September or early October the trees will have become firmly established by Thanksgiving day. To guard against the possibility of injury from rabbits and mice eating the bark from the trees, pieces of wire netting 18 inches to two feet high may be placed around the tree trunk. Less expensive but less satisfactory protectors may be made of split wood such as fruit baskets are made of. These protectors may be allowed to remain until the trees are five or six years old, after which time the likelihood of injury is not great. If for any reason it should not be convenient to plant trees in the fall there is still the advantage of having them on hand, heeled-in, so they may be set as soon as spring opens. This is a very decided gain, because there are often serious delays in getting spring orders filled at convenient and favorable times. Heeling-in consists of placing the trees in trenches so that practically all of the trunks and the tops as well as the roots are covered with earth. In this condition they will keep fresh and bright and be much better than trees received from the nursery cellars. No straw should be allowed near the heeled-in trees. It may serve as a shelter for mice, which would damage the trees. In the spring they may be placed in the orchard as soon as the ground can be worked.

AIDING JEWISH WOMEN OF EAST

Girls are taught lace making and farming

UNDER the title of "Verband juedischer Frauen fuer Kulturarbeit in Palaestina," an agency was established about four years ago for the purpose of enabling the women of the western world to help those of the east, not in an unorganized or sporadic way, but on a broad and systematic basis. A committee has recently been formed in London, writes a Monitor contributor, with Mrs. M. Friedlander as president, as a branch of the Verband which is international, and has its headquarters in Berlin. It is recognized that one of the great needs of the Jewish women of the Orient is to learn economically productive work; this alone can free them from their present enforced dependence and bondage.

Four years ago the Verband set before them the task of finding employment for unemployed Jewish girls, and hit upon lace-making as the most likely means of affording them a livelihood. A native Arabian style of lace-making was adapted, and large numbers of girls came forward eagerly to learn the trade. The work of the last few years has been encouraging, and there is every reason to hope that this industry will eventually take its place in the lace

markets of Europe. Already the Arabian lace has been exhibited in Europe and been favorably commented upon.

Farm schools for the training of Jewish girls in domestic and agricultural subjects which have been established by the Verband have met with marked success. Indeed, this is the first enterprise of the kind that has been able to rouse the oriental women to participate or interest themselves in the work of a farm. Thus a serious drawback to Jewish colonization is being withdrawn.

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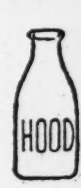
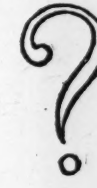
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CHINESE TRAGEDY OF MING REBELLION

"The Daughter of Heaven," by Pierre Loti and Mme. Judith Gautier Expected to Be the Biggest American Theatrical Event of This Season

CHINA, of all the countries of the world, has been one of the least exploited by the dramatists. Many melodramas have had scenes laid in that country that were absurd as representations of the life and character of the people, but until now there has never been an attempt to deal in a dignified authoritative way with the oldest civilization in the world, as Belasco and Long attempted to deal with its offshoot, Japan, in "The Darling of the Gods."

Of unusual interest, then, is the fact that the first play thus to deal with China should be written by perhaps the two foremost literary students of the Orient, both French, Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier. They finished their collaboration several years ago and named it "La Fille de Ciel." "The Daughter of Heaven" is to have its first production on any stage at the Century theater, New York, in November, and M. Loti is to come in a few weeks to watch the final rehearsals, now going on with Miss Viola Allen in the title role and Basil Gill as leading man.

Pierre Loti is the pen name of Louis Julien Viaud, who was born in Rochefort, France, in 1850. He chose his pen name as a result of the success of his first tale, "Le Mariage de Loti," a Tahiti love story.

Always he has been a traveler, wandering about the world, principally in oriental countries, which have always absorbed his interest. In his travels he has learned to speak fluently Chinese, Turkish and Arabic, and speaks English fairly well.

When in France M. Loti lives in the little town where he was born. His house is a museum of Moorish, Japanese and Chinese curios. Entering Peking with the allied forces during the Boxer troubles, he rescued the imperial throne from a lake on the palace grounds and transported it to Rochefort.

"Ayade" was his first romance, appearing in 1879, as "extracts from the notes of a lieutenant of the English navy, in the service of Turkey." In this Loti began to orientalize in Byronic fashion. Not until 1890 was "The Story of a Child" to reveal Loti as something more than a foreigner.

Loti the naval officer and Loti the

author ever traveled together, and when they returned home they brought full notes for a book, as well as costly curios. His library increased in its oriental flavor, so did his house increase in its oriental ornateness, until now the home in Rochefort has been enlarged by the addition of neighboring houses and contains a Moorish room, a Gothic hall, a Japanese room, the Chinese imperial throne room, and a Turkish mosque.

In this exotic home he writes assiduously and for recreation goes into his small garden at the back, with its honey-suckle and ivy and pomegranates and fountain, described in "The Story of a Child." In fact, the whole heart of Loti, the boy, is compressed in that charming book, it is said by those who know him.

The year 1881 brought forth "Spahi" as record of Loti's campaigns in Senegal and Guinea. That same year found him promoted to lieutenant, with service in Brittany, along the coast. In 1883 he published "Mon Frere Yves," a mixture of poetic impressionism and philosophy. His next trip was to China, and as a result we have in rapid succession "Propos d'Exil" (1887), "Madame Chrysanthème" (1887) and "Japonneries d'Automne" (1889). Whatever the Chinese might think of his descriptive powers, we know that Japan looks askance at him, declaring that he has never seen the true land of the Mikado.

In 1889 he went to Morocco, where he rode horseback, met the Sultan, and was entertained by the Pashas. In 1892 Loti became one of the Immortals, reading as his discourse before the academy a paper on Octave Feuillet.

During the Boxer troubles he sailed for China as first officer on the Redoubtable. Once more he acted as correspondent for the Figaro, writing his impressions of Peking, and later served for a year and a half in the Levant, as commander.

Is it simply the dramatist, Pierre Loti, who is coming to New York, or is it the author who will write of us as he sees us, with his French temperament and oriental eyes? Maybe the pages of the Figaro will soon tell us. Despite the press agent and the reporter, M. Loti declares that in New York he shall be as he is in Rochefort, a recluse.

Judith Gautier is one of the two daughters of Theophile Gautier, one of the greatest of French writers of the past generation. She married Catulle Mendes, another celebrated French author, and now lives in Paris in a little tower of Ivory.

She has written books ever since she was 20, and her early works were so unusual that few could believe that it was not her father himself who had written them.

Her first works were "The Book of Jade"—a collection of poems from the Chinese, and "The Dragon Imperial." All her works have an oriental flavor.

Her other works include "The Usurper," a novel of adventure in Japan, and "Iskender," a tale of Alexander the Great in Persia. She has never been in China, yet she speaks and writes Chinese. She has made a study of Chinese music, and has transcribed the Imperial March and Court Chant for use in "The Daughter of Heaven."

She was the first woman to be elected to the Académie de Goncourt, perhaps the greatest honor that can be conferred upon a French writer.

M. Loti and Mme. Gautier wrote their play by correspondence, as neither was willing to leave the familiar home surroundings where they could work most congenially. The characters in "The Daughter of Heaven" are Chinese and Manchus; there is no hint of occidental influence.

The preface to the play explains that some 20 years ago one of the Chinese revolutions succeeded so well that a Ming descendant was proclaimed Emperor at Nankin. Kuang Hsu was of pure Chinese blood and reigned for 17 years concurrently with the Tartar Emperor at Peking. His reign was known as the period of heavenly peace. After Kuang Hsu passed away every written word concerning his reign was suppressed by the powers in China. Histories were destroyed, manuscripts burned and pictures confiscated in order that there should remain no written record of this successful rebellion.

This was the last government of the Mings wiped out of existence and since that day Tartar supremacy has never been disturbed. It is on this historical but modern episode in the existence of China that the play of Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier is founded.

The first act of "The Daughter of Heaven" opens in the gardens of the palace of Nankin, according to a story of the play in the New York Sun. Everything is in readiness for the crowning of the young queen as regent for the youthful Emperor, who is only eight years old. The servants are hanging out banners and wreaths, blooming shrubs add to the beauty of the vista, which is further ornamented by the little ponds, lakes and brooks with their curved marble bridges. The roofs of yellow porcelain turned up at the ends and ornamented with dragons are seen in the distance, while in the foreground is the pavilion of the maids of honor with a latticed balcony.

The servants tell of the great preparations for the fête and one has been fortunate enough to witness the arrival of the viceroy from the provinces of the south, the most important guest at the celebration. It is from the conversation between the Emperor and his companion that one learns the real identity of the so-called viceroy from the provinces of the south. He is in reality the Tartar Emperor of China, the traditional enemy of the woman whose son is to be emperor of this rebellious section of his

country when he is old enough to assume the rights of a ruler. In the meantime his mother is to serve as regent.

It is to see this woman of whose beauty he has heard so much that the Emperor has taken such risks as to present himself among his enemies. He is of course thought to be the viceroy. Nobody in the province has ever seen the viceroy and it is quite possible for another to impersonate him, since the real man has been kidnapped and put on a ship, his credentials and his belongings seized.

The Emperor is quite fearless as to the outcome of his escapade, but the counselor Puits des Bois is not so comfortable and is constantly apprehensive lest the young man should betray himself. But the Emperor, who shows himself in the light of a poet and dreamer who has undertaken this sally into the enemy's country because he is in love with the Empress without ever having seen her, does not even dread the ordeal of having to appear at the consecration of the regent and deliver the welcome from her subjects in the provinces of the south. There is an indication of the tragedy which is so soon to enter the play when the counselor tells the Emperor that he thinks he saw in the corridors of the palace two Tartars from the palace at Peking, who can only be spies.

Then a child accompanied by its guardians crosses through the royal gardens.

CHARMS AS SINGING ACTRESS



Miss Ina Claire, who acts title role of "The Quaker Girl" at the Colonial

It is the little Emperor and he makes friends with the disguised rival from Peking, so that when they part, in spite of the protestations of his nurses, who warn the stranger that nobody is allowed to remain in the presence of the youthful ruler, there is a touching scene between the two in which the boy gives his pinwheel to the stranger, who in turn presents to him a priceless jewel.

The second scene of the first act shows the throne room of the palace of Nankin. The Empress is on the throne with her son seated by her. Back of her stand the maids of honor holding the feather canopies in their hands. The bodyguards bear censers which send their fragrant smoke to the roof. The mandarins, the officers of the court and the dignitaries of the empire are seated within the room on platforms of varying levels. The smoke from the censers, containing incense from Tibet, softens the glaring brilliancy of the scene, which represents the luxury of China's decorative art. Outside the throne room the palanquin of the Empress is seen with its dragon of gold and in the background are the banks of the singers of the chorus and the musicians with their weird national instruments. Further still in the background is to be distinguished the movement of the crowd which cannot find places in the throne room.

The high priest presents to the Empress the seals of the empire and amid the plaudits of her subjects and to the singing of the national hymn of the Ming dynasty she is declared the regent for her son. She thanks the court. It is then the turn for the viceroy of the southern provinces to make his address. The little prince recognizes his friend in the garden, and shows him the jewel about his neck which the Tartar Emperor gave to him in the garden. Then

the Emperor shows the boy the corner of the pinwheel concealed in his dress. The Empress in surprise questions her son with a look, but the boy only smiles mysteriously and presses himself against her gown.

Slowly the Emperor of Peking prostrates himself before the Empress. Then in a very impassioned speech she tells of his great ambition to see her sitting on the throne of the Ting Emperors of Peking. The audience, of course, aware that he is the Emperor of Peking, can, of course, read in his words an offer of marriage to the principal figure in the rebellious empire.

"O divine majesty," he begins, "why should I, your slave, and at this moment one of the first dignitaries of your court, why should I, in truth, be such a little thing? Why is my will, so fervently desirous of creating for you a united and triumphant progress, so powerless? In view of my inability to conquer any fate that threatens you what a tumult of desires and emotions perplexes my soul!" "See, however, to what extent the celestial brilliancy of your presence enlightens and inspires me. A dazzling light that emanates from your majesty seems to drive the fogs from the horizon and to pierce the shadows, and I see you in the great city of the Tings. I see you seated and all powerful on the throne, indeed, of the Tartar Emperor. The immense empire, united and pacified, stretches under your feet as a carpet of glory."

"No, destiny will never be able to be cruel to you. Before your sacred person war will never avail. Remember that favorite, once so beautiful, who formerly conquered the sovereigns among your ancestors. When the day came which robbed of imperial favor, she was handed over to the executioners, quietly she

ception of the Tartar Emperor is in a measure discovered by the courtiers, although it is not known who he is. The real viceroy of the southern provinces, however, has been discovered. The Empress, as she is called while acting as regent for her son, refuses to believe that the stranger can be evil; since the instinct of children in such matters is always right, she declares.

When the disguised Emperor leaves the regent it is with the vow always to watch over her and indeed with the hope of ultimately making her his wife.

"Ah, how I should love," says the Emperor in their final scene in the second act, "to be that Tartar Emperor who rules at Peking."

"What a sad and strange idea," the regent answers. "You long to be my mortal enemy. Why, then?" "In order to attempt," the disguised Emperor says, "to put all of China at your feet, to do whatever good I could for you and afterward to become your most faithful subject."

As he leaves her he turns to his faithful counselor, who is waiting to say to him:

"Dear friend, in my disguise I have triumphed. For the first time in 300 years a Chinese woman loves a Tartar."

The third act shows the war far advanced. The palace has been destroyed. All that remains is the citadel in which the Empress has taken refuge with some of the court. The Tartar invaders are marching to take this spot in which few of the necessities of life are any longer to be found. The Empress as well as her maids of honor are provided with means to end their lives when the last hope of rescue is gone. Under a flag of truce the Tartar Emperor enters the citadel.

The regent recognizes him as the mysterious stranger at the consecration, whom she accuses of having visited Nankin as a spy, but she does not know that he is the Emperor. He has come to save her. She reproaches him with the weakness of his Emperor who never appears among his troops to encourage them, but hides in his place in Peking while she goes from one warrior to another to keep up his spirits for the struggle. The Emperor continues to speak only as the ambassador of his ruler in Peking, without revealing his identity. She blames herself to him for having yielded to her feelings for him when they first met.

"In the perfume of incense," she says to him in the shattered citadel of the remains of her palace, "in the pomp and circumstance of that day I had the weakness of a woman, but not today. You will find me more remote and more inaccessible, because I am conquered."

"O sovereign!" he says, kneeling before her, "never before were you more sacred to me than today. Consent only to give to your men the signal which will ask for clemency. Not a pavilion will fall and not one will be lost."

"In order to offer me that, Prince," the Regent answers, "you would have to be of royal blood. The Daughter of Heaven never accepts the mercy of a Tartar."

So she dismisses the Emperor of Peking and then with her women she goes into the tomb of her ancestors, which is closed and cemented by the men, who have decided to burn the citadel rather than surrender to the Tartars, who are already without the door of the citadel.

The two scenes of the last act pass in Peking. The first shows the place of public execution. There many of the Ming captives are to be executed. They are stopped by the orders of the Emperor and thus is saved Prince Fidele, minister

Walk like the barefoot boy on spring turf and be surefooted as a cat



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Every time you see a black cat think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. TO THE RETAIL TRADE.—It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

MAINE TOWN TO ESTABLISH FUND

BOWDOINHAM, Me.—This little town is fast putting itself in holiday attire for the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth birthday, which will take place next Wednesday.

The unique feature of the celebration is that it is not for the present generation alone that Bowdoinham is to celebrate. It is raising a fund which is to be placed at interest, and the income from the same will not be available for use until the year 2012, when the good people of the town can have a generous contribution coming to them.

Already \$300 has been deposited in three banks. Before next Wednesday at least \$200 more will be raised and deposited.

This money will draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. In 2012 at least five times the amount now deposited is to be left on deposit for another century, and the same proportion is to be carried on indefinitely, so that in the course of a few centuries the townspeople, instead of paying taxes, will receive a dividend. The money drawn is to be for charitable and educational purposes.

TO INSTALL PASTOR

WOBURN.—The Rev. A. A. Simmons will be installed pastor of the Woburn Congregational church next Tuesday evening. A meeting of the members and pastors of the Woburn conference of Congregational churches, which includes 24 churches in this and adjoining towns, has been called for Tuesday afternoon.

At the ordination service the Rev. Arthur Stanley Beale of Stoneham, the Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon of Winchester; Prof. Edward Clifford Moore, D.D., of Harvard University, the Rev. Stephen A. Norton of Woburn, the Rev. John J. Walker of Boston, the Rev. S. Winchester Adair of Winchester, and the Rev. George H. Tilton of Woburn will take part.

NEW MEXICO PARTY MEETS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The Republican state convention has elected Charles A. Spies of Las Vegas national committeeman and chosen Nathan Jaffa of Roswell as the party's nominee for Governor.

WILL RESUME RUSH SERVICE

Beginning on Monday, in connection with the change of closing hours of the large retail dry goods stores, the service operated during the months of April and May to Harrison avenue extension will be resumed. Cars will leave in the afternoon rush hours from this point beginning at 4.52 and every 2½ minutes to 6.10 p. m. for the South End, Washington and Hampden streets.

Also, at the same hours, the service for Fields Corner via Dorchester avenue from Summer and Kingston streets will be run.

MISSION SOCIETY MEETS

"The Missionary and the Home Churches," "The Home Department," "Cultivating a Home Constituency," "Specific Gifts and the Station Plan," "The Missionary as a Writer," and "The Missionary on a Furlough," are subjects being considered today by the ninth annual conference of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society in the Fort building. The devotional service today was conducted by Dr. W. B. Parsley of Tokio, Japan.

MEXICAN ENVOY PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK.—Senor Don Justo Sierra, Mexican minister to Spain, who held the portfolio of minister of instruction in the Diaz cabinet, and who was noted in the Latin countries as a poet of high merit, has passed away, says a Madrid message to the New York Herald.

YOU are sure to find the style and finish in a Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase that harmonizes with the furniture and color scheme of your library. The Globe-Wernicke Bookcase is made in many styles and finishes—you will be surprised at the variety.

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In effect until Sept. 30, good for 30 days from date of issue.

St. John and return..... 7.00
Calais, Me., and return..... 7.25
Summerside and return..... 14.15
Charlottetown and return..... 16.35
Correspondingly low rates to all ports.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices; also Tourist Offices on Washington Street.

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FAMOUS COVERED OPEN-AIR THEATRE

Today at 8:30; tonight at 8:05

TOMORROW EVENING

Last Grand Sunday Night Concert

IN THE BIG OPEN-AIR AUDITORIUM

But Park remains open, as usual, to visitors to the Zoological Garden and for those who wish to observe the glorious Autumnal changes.

Boathouses for canoeing open on all fair days. Electric Launches for trips up the River.

SEA WATER POOL BATHING

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REVERE BEACH 150,000 gals. warmed ocean water, constantly running.

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PROVINCETOWN

On Sunday, September Fifteen

The steamer will leave 400 Atlantic Ave., at 9:30 o'clock, and one dollar will pay for the 100-mile round trip to this famous old town. Be sure and not miss this last opportunity. Tel. Main 1574. Manager.

JAMES S. DYER, Manager.

LAST EXCURSION TRIP

THIS SUNDAY, SEPT. 15

SEASON GLOUCESTER AND "NORTH SHORE"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated Station, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester, 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 2:15 P. M. Good meals, 50c each way.

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Week at Theaters Full of Promise

"BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL" AND NEW OPERA NEXT WEEK

English Drama With English Company Comes to Shubert—"The Woman Haters' Club" at Tremont—Craig Company Revives "The Third Degree"

With a company largely the same as during the run of several months last season in New York, "A Butterfly on the Wheel" will come to the Shubert Monday night. The title refers to the principal scene, a court trial, wherein a good if frivolous wife is being examined in a suit brought by her husband. The course of the trial proves her blamelessness and there is a reconciliation at the end. The play exists for the excitement of this scene, as the trial scene in "Madam X" was the excuse for the existence of that play. The authors are Edward G. Hemminger and Francis Neilson. One is a barrister and the other a member of parliament, which guarantees the scene as a veracious picture of English legal procedure. Charles Quartermaine and Evelyn Beerbohm play the principal male roles.

"THE WOMAN HATERS CLUB"

"The Woman Haters Club," which in the German was called "Die Frau-entfresser," comes to the Tremont Monday evening. Mr. Woods, the producer, had three literal translations made. He selected three well-known writers, and arranged with each to pay a certain sum for their work, with the privilege of accepting or rejecting any or all. George V. Hobart was one of the trio, and his adaptation was considered by Manager Woods as the best. The music is said to be sparkling. Prominent in the cast is Sallie Fisher, who has been specially engaged for the role of the heroine. Others are Walter Lawrence, Joseph Santley, Dolly Castles, Leslie Kenyon, Jane Bliss, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Snitz Edwards and Charles M. Kaufman.

REVIVAL OF "THE THIRD DEGREE"

The John Craig stock company on Monday afternoon and evening will appear in "The Third Degree," Charles Klein's picture of a wife's struggle to free her husband of a false accusation. Incidentally the dramatist exposes the methods alleged to be used in certain police circles to obtain "confessions" from every suspect. Miss Mary Young will play the determined wife and John Craig will act Richard Brewster, the great lawyer, whose legal aid she wins.

AT OTHER THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—Last two weeks of "The Greyhound," melodrama of ocean travel.

Colonial—Continued run of "The Quaker Girl," tuneful and clever musical comedy from London, with Miss Ina Claire in the title role and Percival Knight as the principal comedian.

Hollis—Preliminary season closes tonight with performance of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," by Miss May Robson. Regular season opens Sept. 30 with "The Talker."

Keiths Vaudeville—Joseph Hart's comedy company in a skit of New York life; the Jungman troupe of wire walkers and aerialists; Mullen and Coogan, comedians; Will Steron, double-voiced vocalist; Van and Schenck, Puck and Lewis, Roman Opera Troupe and Alpha hoop rollers.

Majestic—Final week of "The Million," brisk farce of the adventures of a lottery ticket, with all the cast in pursuit. Well acted.

Park—Third week of Miss Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," Charles Klein's department store romance. The star is doing the best acting of her career.

Plymouth—Last two weeks of William T. Hodge in his delightful characterization of a humorous Indiana lawyer in

Italy as Pike in "The Man From Home."

St. James—Final week of M. H. Gulestian's revival of the dramatic version of "Thais," with the original costumes and scenery of the New York production.

Tremont Temple—Continued exhibition of the Durbar Kinamator moving pictures showing in vivid natural colors the incidents of crowning King George and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Advance subscriptions are being re-

ceived at the Hollis beginning Oct. 14. This is the first piece from Mr. Selwyn's pen since "The Arab," which would seem an interesting attraction for one of the local stock companies to mount.

Weber and Fields are sending their latest offering, "The June Bride," to the Majestic theater for a limited engagement, beginning Monday, Sept. 23. "The June Bride" is a Viennese operetta by Edmund Eysler, composer of "The Love Cure." Amelia Stone, Hazel Kirke, Flavia Arcaro, Arthur Aylesworth, Ernest Truex, David Torrence and Arthur Lipson are the principals.

HERE AND THERE

When George Arliss appears here in "Disraeli," about the middle of October, he will address the Drama League of Boston on "The Art of Acting."

Frank Daniels and Nora Bayes will appear in the Weber-Fields company this season.

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, endowed by the late Joseph

night's performance. Manager Albert will keep the park open indefinitely for those who wish to visit the zoological garden or view the autumnal scenery.

MUSIC NOTES

Andre Caplet, musical director of the Boston Opera Company, is arranging programs for a series of Sunday afternoon concerts to be given at the Boston opera house every week during the season. His first concert will consist of Russian music by Moussorgsky, Balakirev, Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff. At this concert Vanni Marcoux, the baritone, will sing the leading role in a presentation of the music of the opera "Boris Godounoff," second act.

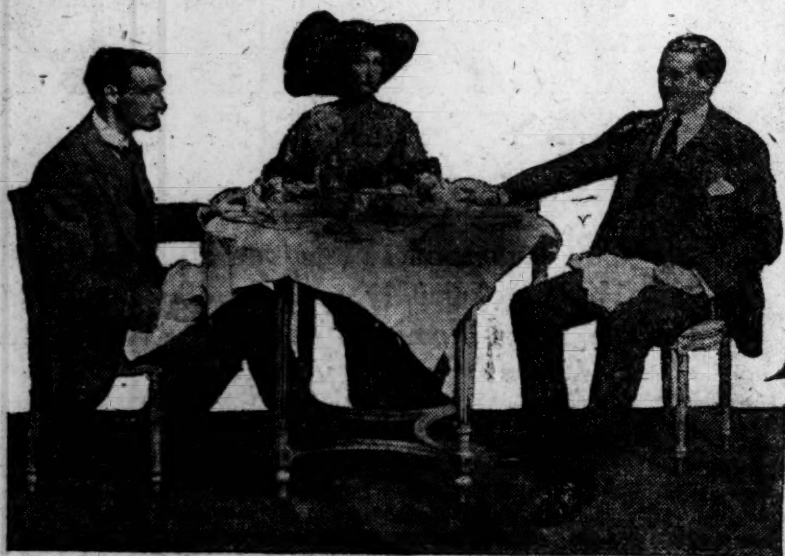
At the second concert Debussy's "Damoiselle Elu," with Miss Mary Garden as soloist, will be presented. At later concerts Beethoven's second symphony, Wagner's "Rheingold" (first part), Saint-Saens' "Deluge," Cesar Franck's "Redemption," and other works will be given by the opera house chorus, artists and orchestra.

Mr. Caplet is considering a scheme for a festival choral presentation on a large scale at the opera house during the winter, the field singers to be assembled if possible from various musical organizations in Boston.

The opera house orchestra has been increased by the addition of 10 men to the string section. There are two new horn players, a new first bassoon player, Mr. Krueger, and a new first clarinetist, Mr. Chiffarelli. The concertmaster is Mr. Henrotte, as before, and the first cellist is Mr. Britt. The double bass section will have seven men, with Mr. Torello at the first desk.

For four weeks before the curtain rises Mr. Caplet will have regular rehearsals of all the company and will thus begin the season with better preparation than has been possible in previous years.

SCENE IN NEW EMOTIONAL PLAY



Three principal characters in "The Butterfly on the Wheel" at the Shubert

ceived at the Boston theater for the engagement of "Robin Hood," which comes to the Boston theater Sept. 30. The cast is the most promising of the season, with Bessie Abbott, Florence Wickham and Herbert Waterous of the Metropolitan Opera House Company; Walter Hyde of Covent Garden, London; Carl Gantvoort of the Boston Opera Company; Edwin Stevens, Pauline Hall, George B. Frothingham, Gertrude Hutcheson, Phillip Sheffield, Dorothy Arthur and Maria Wiova.

"Is Matrimony a Failure?" one of the Belasco successes of recent years, is in preparation for revival at the Castle Square theater the week of Sept. 23. Leo Ditrichstein adapted the farce from the German.

"The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is in preparation at the St. James theater. The stock company is settling to its work, and one of the most popular members is Charles A. Abbe, a comedian of ripe experience, who plays the cook in "Thais." Mr. Abbe makes much of the small part by showing with fine uncton and neat skill the character's amusing appreciation of good things to eat.

Wilton Lackaye, Marie Doré, Edmund Breese and Constance Collier certainly come close to that fabled announcement of managers, an all-star cast. These four are now appearing together in "Oliver Twist" at the Illinois theater in Chicago. They come to the Plymouth Sept. 30 for a month. Nightly in Chicago the closing scenes are witnessed by players of other companies, who rush from their stages to the Illinois, make-up still on.

"Coming Home to Roost," a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn, is announced

Pulitzer, is to have a course in dramatic criticism conducted by Professor Talcott Williams.

The New York Telegraph says that Edith Wynne Matthison and Richard Bennett are to appear in a new comedy by Margaret Turnbull to be produced shortly by Henry W. Savage.

Compton Mackenzie has made a play out of the novel, "Carnival," and William A. Brady may produce it with Grace George in the leading role.

James Forbes' new comedy, "A Rich Man's Son," will be produced at Atlantic City Oct. 7.

Miss Irma LaPierre is to have the leading role in "C. O. D.," which John Cort will produce at Buffalo Oct. 7.

"My Best Girl," book by Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf; music by Clifton Crawford and Augustus Barratt, was performed Thursday evening at the Park theater, New York; Clifton Crawford starred. The setting of the first act is an automobile show room, where the hero takes the place of a chauffeur to escape a warrant for arrest for striking a man. The chauffeur is a deserter, so the hero is captured, and forced to do military duty. Eventually all things turn out well in a final setting showing a toboggan slide in full operation, with the chorus merrily shooting the chute.

NORUMBEGA PARK

Tomorrow night Norumbega park will close after what is said to be the most successful season in its history of 16 years. There will be the usual concert in the open-air theater tomorrow night. The regular season of vaudeville and musical comedy will conclude with to-

TEACHERS AND PUPILS ATTEND FIRST ONE OF BOTANICAL EXHIBITS

A large number of Boston school children and teachers today are attending the first of a series of Saturday botanical exhibits, given under the auspices of the teachers' bureau, of which Edison Ford of Ocean street, Dorchester, is the director, in the refectory at Franklin park. The exhibits are known as the children's museum and the new plan for educating children will be expanded and broadened in scope as it progresses. It is planned to have talks and walks in the fields on other Saturdays, with birds and trees as well as flowers and plants for subjects.

Today's first exhibit consists chiefly of common flowers and plants from the Arnold arboretum, which were arranged in an artistic manner and labeled by Dr. Alfred Gundersen, an assistant at the arboretum. Mr. Ford was in charge and those who viewed the exhibits were able to familiarize themselves with the flowers and plants and obtain their correct names and classification.

Dr. Gundersen is a Harvard graduate and a botanist of wide experience. It is expected that his connection with the exhibits will prove a valuable asset to the work. Mr. Ford is a principal in the Neponset schools and has been one of the leading factors in the formation and existence of the teachers' bureau, which has not yet received official recognition from the city, but has raised some money through popular subscription to carry out its purpose.

Dr. Gundersen plans to give talks at the Young Men's Christian Union every other Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock beginning Oct. 6.

SOMERVILLE CASTS VOTE ON CITY FLOWER

Somerville is wondering what flower will be chosen as the emblem of the city in the voting contest which closes Sept. 25.

The Winter Hill Improvement Association is intent on having a flower for Somerville gardens that will be an advertisement for the city. Citizens have been asked to signify their preference.

The flower receiving the highest number of votes will be selected. When it comes time to plant next year's gardens residents will be requested to make the contest winner the leading flower. Next week a vote will be taken among the public school children. Votes are mailed to Mrs. Annie M. Smith of 52 Sydney street, Winter Hill, secretary of the association.

BRITISH TO HAVE EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON—The report that Great Britain's "provisional" acceptance to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco depended upon this government's future attitude on the Panama canal tolls question, was refuted when it became known that the London foreign office had made its acceptance "provisional" to secure assurances from the exposition managers of the character of accommodations for British exhibits.

WILL HOLD FEDERAL TESTS

Examinations by the United States civil service commissioners are to be held Oct. 11 for engineer in the bureau of animal industry at \$2000 and agriculturalist in charge in the bureau of plant industry at \$2500 to \$3000 a year.

Silks, Dress Goods and Linings

Newest Fall Fabrics at unexpected savings when most women are planning to buy them

Our big second floor fabric section will be all abustle from the time the doors open Monday until closing time—for women who know are bound to come for these bargains.

Silks		Dress Goods		German Broadcloths—Rich satin finish, sponged and shrunk, attractive fall colors, 54 inches wide. At.....	
\$2.00 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide, rich, soft charmeuse finish, heavy clinging quality in beautiful evening tints, street shades and black. At.....	1.50	\$1.00 Black Taffeta—36-inch, soft dressy satin finish; complete line of light and dark shades, also black. At.....	79c	\$1.50 to \$2.00 Fall Suitings—including plain and self stripes; made from purest worsted yarn, heavy weight; big assortment of colors, also black: 58 inches wide. At.....	98c
\$1.00 Messaline—Yard wide, all silk, soft dressy satin finish; complete line of light and dark shades, also black. At.....	79c	\$1.25 Black Taffeta—Yard wide, soft non-crushable chiffon finish, all the wanted colors, plenty of navy and black, 44-inch. At.....	75c	\$2.50 Chincheilla Cloaking—in brown, fawn, navy, light and dark gray; 56 inches wide. At.....	1.98
\$1.25 Black Taffeta—Yard wide, soft non-crushable chiffon finish, all the wanted colors, plenty of navy and black, 44-inch. At.....	1.00	\$1.25 Black Paillette de Soie—36-inch, strong, long wearing, all silk quality, soft dressy finish. At.....	2.98	\$1.50 Black Diagonal Cheviot—Heavy quality, all wool, 54 inches wide. At.....	98c
\$2.50 Black Charmeuse—42-inch, ideal dress quality, beautifully finished. At.....	2.98	\$1.00 Lining Satins—36-inch, wear guaranteed, complete line of colors and black. At.....	79c	\$2.50 Black German Broadcloth—Sponged and shrunk, rich let black, 54 inches wide. At.....	2.00
				\$1.50 Black Whipcord—Pure worsted, serviceable fabric for tailored suits, 50 inches wide. At.....	1.25

New Arrivals Among the Flannels

SAXONY WOOL FLANNEL—Cream color, unshrinkable, in two widths, specially adapted for infants and children's wear. ¾ yard wide. Regularly 33c. At..... 25c 1 yard wide. Regularly 49c. At..... 37½c

LORRAINE WOOL FLANNELS—Celebrated quality in an immense assortment of pretty stripes, for Fall waists, men's shirts, pajamas, etc. 37½c

NEW OUTING FLANNELS are here in abundance; all the new pretty stripes in pink and blue; also plain white, gray, light blue and pink; the most complete assortment in Boston. 10c and 12½c

A Legal Stamp With Every Ten-Cent Purchase

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Store of New Merchandise
Washington Street, Winter Street, Hamilton Place

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Exquisite evening wraps from the lands of the chrysanthemum and the dragon have been brought to Boston by Walter M. Hatch & Co. to adorn American women. The wraps are made of the richest fabrics and embroidered with the sturdiest that only the fingers of the almond-eyed races know how to take. They are patterned for all ages and sizes and adapted to all occasions. One splendid coat is of black satin embroidered with white dragons. It is offset by one of softest pearl-gray embroidered with trailing flowers in the most delicate pinks, blues, lavenders, greens and yellows. These embroidered garments are not confined to long evening wraps, but are made into house coats, kimono, carriage wraps, capes and short coats for evening and afternoon wear. In most instances the ideas are exclusive to this store. From these same countries are a host of other garments: Mandarin skirts that have been worn by royalty, a skirt that is worn only by royal princesses, and then only on their sixtieth birthday anniversary; bathrobes and kimono made of cotton crepe and bath towel, and distinctly Japanese; dress patterns; embroidered cotton crepe adapted to conventional treatment.

The new store of Walter M. Hatch & Co., in the Lawrence building at the corner of Tremont and West streets, is a distinct addition to the beautiful shops of Boston. For more than 20 years the firm conducted a large business on Summer street, but increasing demands made it almost necessary to open a finer and exclusive store in Boston's best shopping district. The store itself is one of the most handsome in the city. Visitors to it in the last week have said nothing in Paris could compare with it and that Liberty's in London did not approach it. It is flooded with light from without and the air is as fresh as that out of doors. Everything is so artistically arranged the store seems almost like a drawing room. Most beautiful things are for sale here and not all of them are for the full pocketbook alone. They cover a wide range of prices and it often happens that things that are absolutely unique are to be purchased here for prices that would be paid willingly elsewhere for inferior articles. Brocade crepes, India silks in all colors, and other silks from China and Japan, plain and in oriental designs, waists made to measure, Your Xu crepe, oriental lamps, famous pottery, curios, rugs and many other odd and useful things from Asiatic countries have been brought together in this store for the benefit of the Boston public.

Five days more and then the summer prices that Lamson & Hubbard have been offering on furs are recalled and the goods are restored to their normal prices. Lamson & Hubbard are long established and reliable importers, manufacturers and retailers of furs. The reliability of their business is built upon that of their furs. Their store is at 92 Bedford street.

College preparatory, general academic and advanced academic courses are offered to girls at Miss Guild's and Miss Evans' school at 29 Fairfield street, Boston, Mass., formerly known as the Misses Gilman's school. The college preparatory meets the requirements for admission to the best colleges for women. The certificate of the principals admits a student to Wellesley, Vassar, Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges and recommends her to Radcliffe and Bryn Mawr. The general course aims to give a broad and liberal education. Special attention is given to English composition and literature, history, modern languages and the critical study of works of art in preparation for

study or travel abroad. The advanced academic course is intended for high or preparatory school graduates and consists entirely of instruction in advance of regular high school work. Classical and European literature, philosophy, French, German, lectures on art, domestic technology and history are included among the studies. This course covers a period of two years.

Professional and non-professional courses are given by the Columbia College of Expression of Chicago. It furnishes professional training for teachers of vocal expression, reading, practical public speaking and debate, for public readers, public speakers and physical directors, and supplementary cultivation for those who do not desire a college education. The methods are original and particular attention is paid to the individual growth of each student.

The college was started in 1890 by Miss Mary A. Blood and Mrs. Ida Morley-Riley in Chicago, Ill., as the Columbia School of Oratory. It was incorporated under its new name in 1905. William A. College, D. D., is president of its board of directors and the Rev. William S. Abernethy is its secretary. Miss Blood, who bears the title of Litt. D., is president of the faculty. The college is located in the Steinway building.

Users of the Naber spring declare there is nothing to compare with it for bed comfort. The Naber spring is a spring support for bed springs. It is a simple mechanical contrivance, and when used in conjunction with any other spring it makes a most comfortable, even a superior bed. It is made of the best oil-tempered spring steel, specially prepared. It has been subjected to severe tests, out of which it has come with flying colors. It is warranted to have no tendency to sag, but always maintains an even surface, so that there is no inclination to roll to the center.

Such a device has long been sought. It is the last word in bed construction, and, what is more, it is not expensive. It is made by the Naber Spring Company, patentees and sole manufacturers, at 1018-26 South State street, Chicago, Ill.

CANADIANS TO USE PEAT FOR FUEL

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government department of mines has announced that its exemplification of the commercial possibilities of peat as a fuel in Canada had been successfully completed and that henceforth the activities of the branch would be applied in another direction, probably the economic production and testing of fuel, concerning which the department already has a man in the West. The peat industry in Canada will not become a matter of private enterprise. There are two big plants under construction, one at Alfred, Ont., and another at Farnham, Que., which are expected to supply Ottawa and Montreal and possibly other cities with cheap fuel. Their capacity is about 30,000 tons per year.

MISS WILSON'S AID SOUGHT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the Democratic candidate for President, may come to Wisconsin to assist in the campaign for votes for women. She is being urged to visit this state by Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, who now is making a tour with Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the senator.

ENGLISH SYSTEM IS TO BE STUDIED

TORONTO, Ont.—In order to study the operation of workmen's compensation in England, Sir William Meredith, who has been conducting an investigation into the question as commissioner for the Ontario government, will cross the ocean this fall.

Upon his return he will commence the task of shaping the immense mass of information gathered into a report to the government. The commissioner plans to have his report, which will probably incorporate a draft of the workmen's compensation bill, in the hands of the government before next session in order to permit the House to legislate if it so decides.

\$3,000,000 TO BE SPENT FOR ROADS

JACKSON, Miss.—The work of building good roads in Mississippi continues unabated. Many counties and municipalities have taken advantage of the recent order of the railroad commission, reducing the freight on gravel and road making materials, and have made contracts for delivery before the railroads could get the matter in court. Thus the road builders will get the advantage of cheaper material.

Recent sales of bonds and bond issues for good roads purposes total nearly \$250,000 at various points in the state. Over \$3,000,000 is now being spent in Mississippi for good roads, with the prospect of more to come.

SUFFRAGISTS TO RALLY SEPT. 30

CLEVELAND, O.—A grand suffrage rally has been scheduled for Sept. 30. Suffragists from all parts of Ohio are being summoned to Cleveland by Harriet Taylor Upton, state president.

Bailey's "Won't Slip" Rubber Heels



Are made of both brains and rubber. Its a compound and construction not to be found in others.

Made by the Man who knows how; the inventor of the Bailey Tread Auto Tires and Rubber Brushes, sold throughout the World.

Thousands of users have proved this mechanical construction to be superior to all others. Insist on having them and enjoy life. At dealers, 50c applied. Mailed 35c. Send diagram of the heel of your boot.

To you we will mail a pair on receipt of 25 cents and dealers' names in your town.

C. J. BAILEY & CO., Manufacturers
22 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Shuman & Co. LADIES' TAILORED SUITS

A tailored suit is the vital part of a woman's wardrobe. Always in good taste; it is worn more than any other garment.

We specialize in Women's Tailored Apparel, because it is so closely connected with our men's business. The facilities at our command for making tailored apparel are unequalled, for, as makers of men's garments we are enabled to procure rich and exclusive fabrics, and are assured better workmanship, materials and trimmings.

Every garment we sell has "tailored touches" that delight all women.

Shuman Corner - - Boston

Providence, 26-28 Snow Street.

points only, at opposite ends of the bearing and at diametrically opposite positions on the circle, will show marks of heavy pressure. Rather than take any metal off the bearing it is better to put a piece of thin paper under each of the places where there is excessive pressure, which will tend to bring the bushing into line. It may be that packing up at one end will be enough or that one piece of paper at each end will be insufficient—the latter, however, only in a bad case. Very thin hard sheet brass is better than paper if it is obtainable.

The Automobile in the Transvaal

ARGENTINA IS FINE FIELD FOR DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE CARS

Number of Automobiles, Both for Work and Play, Steadily Growing—Buenos Aires Leads

MANY FINE ROADS

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Here in the Argentine Republic the number of motor cars used for every conceivable purpose is steadily growing. In this city may be seen quantities of cars of all types, pleasure vehicles, taxicabs, motor buses, heavy trucks and the business man's light, speedy runabout. The public service cars likewise are numerous. Many fire, postoffice, police and military wagons are no longer horse drawn.

One of the principal reasons for this condition of affairs is the excellent conditions of the streets, not alone in Buenos Aires, but in all the surrounding country. Almost every street in the city is paved and the pavements are kept in good shape. The chief highways outside the city are macadamized and their upkeep involves the latest methods.

Altogether it may be stated with safety that in no other country in the world has the motor produced greater changes in traffic than here. In this city there are over 4700 cars, nearly 3000 of them being pleasure vehicles, used only for private purposes and including all the best makes. It may be gratifying to those in the United States who have expressed the belief that North American manufacturers are neglecting their South American market to hear that the United States is well represented. There are about 1000 taxicabs and one or two hundred trucks. Then the fire apparatus and other public service cars must be remembered.

Cars owned in other parts of Argentina bring the total much higher. If anything, the ratio of cars to population is higher in some of the cities than here in the capital. As the total population of the country is about 7,000,000 and as over 1,000,000 of this number live in Buenos Aires it seems safe to say that there are at least 32,000 cars in operation in the republic.

Demand is for the very best grade of automobile manufactured as the city is a wealthy one and the people have luxurious tastes. This makes it evident that there is scarcely another nation in the world in which the trade possibilities for the dealer in fine cars is better. Purchasers demand proof that the cars will be satisfactory in every respect before they will take them.

Regulations are severe in some respects. Taxicab drivers are required to carry a photograph of themselves and a copy of the traffic regulations. In the cities the speed limit is 10 miles an hour and the police are inclined to enforce this strictly. Licenses for cars in any part of the republic must be taken out here in Buenos Aires. The fees range from \$10 to \$40 a year. The customs duty for cars entering the country is 10 per cent of the value.

The garages are well equipped and efficient. There are no factories where cars are produced complete, although there are a number of plants in which improved parts are assembled.

BAKER ELECTRIC IN NEW QUARTERS

Baker Electric is now being shown on the corner of Fairfield and Boylston streets, Boston, in the commodious new quarters secured by Manager A. F. Neale and opened Friday.

Here too Frank N. Phelps has a display of Baker trucks. At Byron and Chestnut streets the firm has opened the most complete service station for electric automobiles in New England.

CARE IN LITTLE THINGS

About every so often it becomes necessary to remind some friend that most cases of "inexplicable" troubles may be traced directly to carelessness, and that the difficulty may have in tracing these unpleasant incidents is due to the fact that they look into everything except this large factor. Still it continues to be much easier to use a dirty pail that is at hand than to hunt up a clean one that is not. And so on. But care likewise continues to eliminate trouble and it is worth repeating many times that "Five minutes work in the garage before you go out is better than spending two hours by the roadside."

GOOD MARKET IN CEYLON

WASHINGTON—In reporting on the trade and industries of Ceylon, C. K. Moses, United States consul at Colombo, says: "During 1910-11 193 motor cars were imported, of which five came from the United States. During the last six months of 1911, 118 motor cars were imported, of which the share of the United States, according to the official figures, was 17. Probably half as many more cars of American make were brought into the island from other countries. It is expected that during 1912 from 100 to 150 motor cars will be imported, and there is a good market here for American cars."

TRANSCAAL A GOOD FIELD FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

Even Skilled Workmen Can Afford Cars—Roads Bad Outside Big Cities—Many Cars Sold on Instalment Plan—High Clearance Is Necessary

Conditions are favorable for the use of automobiles in the Transvaal and large numbers have been sold, says a writer in Automobile Topics. Most of these, however, are of English or French make, as the manufacturers of those countries long ago established branches in Johannesburg and Pretoria, and in fact have been in the field from the beginning. American manufacturers wishing to enter the field will have to fight the prestige of the established dealers in well known and fully tried cars, and for that reason, while the field is a good one, it will be difficult to develop.

There are now in use in Johannesburg and the outlying towns along the Rand something like 1000 cars, and there is a market within a radius of 60 miles of Johannesburg for at least 1000 more. Also, the cities of Pretoria and Bloemfontein are likely to afford a considerably increased market. The use of automobiles is considerably greater, in proportion to the population, in Johannesburg and vicinity, due to their use by men connected with mining and mining supply houses.

Just how good the field is, is to be seen in the statement that the country is so prosperous that even the skilled workmen are able to own cars. There are numbers of machinists, carpenters, etc., who own cars, runabouts being the more popular with this class, and the prices ranging around \$1500. The business men buy the larger and more expensive cars, many thinking nothing of spending as much on the body as on the chassis.

A feature of the trade which must be reckoned with by the American manufacturer in selling not only to dealers but to private owners, is the necessity for long credit. Johannesburg dealers are used to such long credit that they can sell a car before having to pay the manufacturer for it, and American manufacturers must be prepared to make

the same arrangements in the majority of cases. Another feature is the selling of cars on instalments, the way in which many of the lower-priced machines are sold. This is done quite successfully in the Transvaal, and has proved a great aid to the dealers.

As for the motor, the lower-powered cars are popular, as in England. There is, however, a good market for the high-powered machines, and a prime requisite of any car is that it be somewhat of a hill climber, and also be light in weight. Several dealers in European cars are operating what are virtually service stations, and for an American manufacturer to go into the field extensively would mean supplying his representative with spare parts and a good machine shop equipment. There are, however, a number of excellent garages with machine shops in Johannesburg, and in them an owner can have any kind of work done.

In regard to mechanical details, the usual need of the export trade for high clearances is evident. The English and French cars, which are so popular, all have high clearance, of not less than 15 inches, the machines in some cases being built specially for this trade, and in others only altered by the use of larger wheels and a lower gear ratio. This necessity for high clearance is due to the roads in the country districts. In town the streets, of course, are well paved, but many, if not most of the automobile owners live outside, and the machines in many cases are compelled to traverse roads that are little better than trails, with deep ruts worn by the cape carts.

The main routes of travel, between the trading centers, are fairly well constructed, but the roads off the main arteries are very bad. Cars for the Transvaal trade should either be designed for it, with high clearance, or be supplied with larger wheels. In this connection it should be noted that when larger wheels than the designer of the car originally intended are fitted, the gear ratio must be changed to suit.

REPORT TELLS HOW GRAPHITE IS MINED IN ISLAND OF CEYLON

Valuable Mineral Lubricant Taken From Ground by Extremely Crude Engineering Methods

ARTIFICIAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—A United States geological survey report tells of the methods used at the graphite mines of Ceylon. In view of the extensive use of graphite as a lubricant the report is interesting to the motorist. In part it is as follows:

"The graphite is mined either from open pits or through vertical shafts connecting with underground workings. Most of the mines are not deeper than 100 feet, though a few go as deep as 400 or 500 feet. In a few mines steam pumps and hoists are employed, but as a rule the mining methods are still crude, the acme of mechanical ingenuity being reached in a windlass operated by five or six men for hoisting the graphite in a sort of tub. The workmen usually ascend and descend by means of rough wooden ladders, tied with jungle ropes.

"The mineral as it comes from the pits is conveyed in bags to a dressing shed, where it is picked over and the impurities reduced to 5 or 10 per cent. It is then packed in barrels for transportation to Colombo or Galle. At these ports it is unpacked and submitted to further treatment known as curing. The graphite merchants have fenced yards or compounds for the final preparation of the graphite for the market. The large lumps and the screened pieces are broken with small hatchets by Singhalese women to remove the coarser impurities, such as quartz, and are then rubbed by hand on a piece of wet burlap and finally on a piece of screening to give them a polish. Finally, various grades coming from several mines or differing in size or texture are blended to meet the requirements of purchasers.

"The manufacture of artificial graphite is conducted by means of the electric furnace, an anthracite coal carrying small amounts of evenly distributed impurities being the material from which the ordinary grades are made. For obtaining the purest grades of graphite, petroleum coke is substituted for anthracite. The process for the manufacture of graphite was patented in 1896 and its commercial development has been so rapid that at present the output of artificial graphite in the United States is greater than the whole domestic production of natural crystalline graphite."

New Vice-President and General Manager for Big Motor Truck Corporation



WILLIAM L. DAY
General Motors Truck Company

President Thomas Neal of General Motors Company has announced the election of William L. Day, late general sales manager of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., as vice-president and general manager of the General Motors Truck Company, Pontiac, Mich.

For 27 years previous to his advent in the automobile business Mr. Day was a prominent figure in the implement industry, and bears the reputation of being an able and efficient executive, and his years of marketing and production experience will be invaluable in his new duties as head of the big General Motors Truck plant at Pontiac.

Gleason Murphy, who has temporarily held the office of vice-president and general manager of General Motors-Truck Company in connection with his other work at the executive offices of General Motors Company at Detroit, will in future devote himself exclusively to his regular duties of assistant to the president of General Motors Company.

LOZIER 1913

Left Side Drive—Center Control
88 Actual Brake Horse Power
Smokeless Oiling System—Unequalled Fuel Economy

THE CHOICE OF "MEN WHO KNOW"

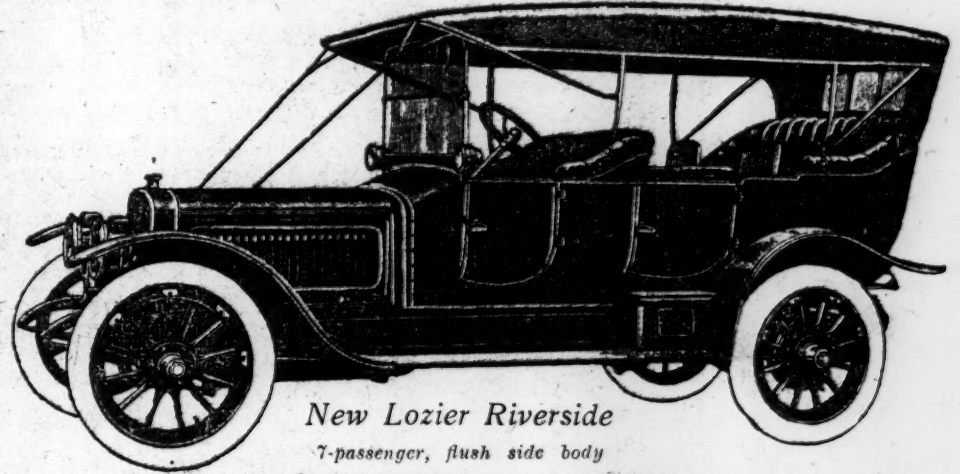
Men of wealth who have owned many cars, both American-made and foreign, eventually come to the Lozier as their permanent car.

Conservatively, nine out of ten automobile manufacturers, and their high officials, consider Lozier the best car ever built. Many of them express their opinion by owning and driving Loziers.

Among officials and heads of great "accessory" manufacturing concerns the Lozier predominates.

You don't see so many Loziers as some other cars for, even with two great manufacturing plants, we cannot build the Lozier in large numbers and build it in the true Lozier way. But—and this is more important—take note who owns them. Base your judgment on that point. It's men who know automobiles who own Loziers. For Lozier reputation is earned reputation, not created by the "atmosphere" of sales methods.

By every true test in service, on every touring highway in the world, Lozier Quality—its mechanical perfection, its power and safety and luxurious comfort—has been proved an exclusive Lozier Quality. And it is the proof of this that makes Lozier the Standard of Excellence.



New Lozier Riverside

7-passenger, flush side body

See the 1913 Lozier at our Salesrooms.

Touring Car Models \$5000; Limousines and Landaullets \$6500
Demonstrations at your convenience.

Lozier Motor Company, 646 Beacon St., Boston

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 5170
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

IMPORTANT NOTICE! A Lozier Light Six for \$3250—a Self-Seller—will be announced next month.

SULPHUR SPRINGS FOUND IN ALASKA

SEWARD, Alaska—Antone Eida, who has been in charge of the Alaska road commission work in the Knik district, has returned to Seward and reports that the work of building roads and trails in that section is going along well and that by fall there will be no trouble in landing supplies at any of the properties.

In slashing the new trail through the foothills Mr. Eida discovered a group of natural sulphur springs that seem to contain other ingredients besides sulphur.

LINEN OF ANCIENT EGYPT EXHIBITED

In one of the apartments at University College, Prof. Flinders Petrie has placed on exhibition antiquities unearthed at Tarkhan, Heliopolis and Memphis under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology of Egypt, says the Washington Herald.

A great sheet of linen which is placed on exhibition is as fresh and as firm as when cut from the original length—and it is some 6000 years old.

ORIGIN OF AN APHORISM

Elbert Hubbard, says the New York Mail, claims the aphorism: "A man who never does any more work than he gets paid for will never be paid for any more than he does." The appearance of this aphorism as Mr. Hubbard's recalls Joe Howard's saying, 30 years ago. Only this was the way Howard put it: "For the first half of our lives we do more work than we get paid for, in order that in the last half we may get paid for more work than we do."

CAUSED BY TOO RICH A MIXTURE

A mixture that is too rich will, in addition to causing overheating, sluggish running, etc., cause rapid "pitting" of the exhaust valves. The reason is more or less obvious. The mixture is slow burning and consequently before the fuel has been entirely consumed, the valves open and the flames come in contact with the face of the valve and raise the temperature to a point where burning naturally ensues.

FARM PHONES PLENTIFUL

In the last three years 250,000 new telephones have been installed in various farmhouses throughout the country.—Toledo Blade.

Something for EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

the Monitor's SHOPS OF QUALITY offer. Just glance over this department today while you are studying the advertising of the paper for an opportunity to meet your immediate or individual, household or office needs. Many buyers who are close readers of Monitor advertising find what they want under Shops of Quality. Maybe they'll help you.

The principal reason why Monitor advertising is so closely followed by its readers is due to the reputation the Monitor has for keeping all its advertising as clean and honest as its news. It means a good deal to an advertiser to have a buying public feel toward the advertising in its favorite paper as Monitor readers feel toward all the Monitor's advertised offerings. Monitor readers know they can rely on Monitor advertisers.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

SAYS TEXAS WAS ONCE A SWAMP

PLAINVIEW, Tex.—All of Texas, a few million years ago, was one vast swamp uninhabited except by a gigantic prehistoric sloth and crocodile, according to the announcement made recently by Professor Richard L. Lull, head of Yale research expedition in Texas, east.

PURCHASED 80 GRAIN ELEVATORS

MONTREAL, Que.—Sir Max Aitken and R. B. Bennett, M. P., of Calgary, have purchased a string of 80 grain elevators in the West, with a total capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. The elevators were owned by American inter-

PLEASURES OF WOOD ISLAND PARK BRING MANY TO EAST BOSTON BEACH



(Photo by Frank B. Conlin)

Swimming beach and raft at Wood island municipal sea baths, East Boston — Harbor islands and ocean steamer on horizon

Beautifully Situated, Municipal Bathing Establishment Across Harbor Highly Valued by People of Section

IS TO BE IMPROVED

The East Boston public swimming beach is now one of the most popular of these outdoor bathing places. In the following article, the ninth in the series dealing with this phase in Greater Boston's municipal advancement, Hugh McGrath, the general superintendent, tells of plans for making the beach in question still more attractive.

EAST BOSTON, by reason of its location away from the main city, is a section of the community less known to outsiders than perhaps any other part of Boston. Yet to those interested in athletics and swimming it must be an item of interest that the new Paris street gymnasium and baths are located on the site of the first indoor municipal gymnasium in America. As for the beach bathing at Wood island, few beaches more to the public liking are to be met with either on the Atlantic coast or the Pacific.

Each year the Boston bath department officials recognize more and more the necessity for improving the facilities at Wood island. East Boston is a constantly growing community. Thousands of working people make it their home. Easily reached there is a foretaste of what is in store when, on the ferry, one crosses Boston harbor to the East Boston slip. To many of the people living in East Boston, however, Wood Island park seems to be right at their door. There is ample street car service to the park itself, and with the playground first to loom into sight, the visitor has merely to ascend a hill and there, on the other side, is the bathing beach looking out on as magnificent a marine view as one would wish to see.

The importance of the Wood island beach to East Boston residents is shown by a recent happening. A fire broke out in the main bath house, leveling it to the ground. At once the bath department became active there. To deprive the people of the use of the beach for



MATTHEW M. LEARY
Wood Island park, East Boston

one single day was out of the question. Carpenters were immediately despatched to the scene and work of rebuilding was begun. A large tent was put up, and here lockers were improvised. Except for the scattered remnants of the bath house and the open space where the building stood formerly, no one would have guessed that only a few days before fire had been a visitor.

"It has taken some time to gauge the various beaches at their proper value," said Hugh McGrath, general superintendent of the Boston bath department as he was encountered on Wood island beach, superintending things during the days immediately following the fire. "To be sure, there is not one of our outdoor swimming places, but is giving a good account of itself now. What would it not be worth, however, if we had this beach with that magnificent wooded background, right in the city proper. Still, the people over here are very appreciative of what the city is doing in this direction."

Improvement Planned

"If we succeed in getting the appropriation essential to carry out our plans we propose to make of Wood island beach

perhaps the finest beach of its kind in the world. That may be saying much, but with what Boston has accomplished to date with outdoor bathing facilities, it is not too much to expect that we should continue to lead. Here at Wood island we have a combination of circumstances unexcelled in their opportunities. Just think what a chance we have to combine beauty with utility. Sea bathing is recognized today as one of the great moral influences in civic development where the respective community is on the coast. We want to make this beach so attractive that East Boston can hold it up to the world as one of the concrete evidences that New England is alive to its opportunity as a sea-washed territory.

"This has been a busy summer," continued Mr. McGrath. "Every one of our beaches reports increased attendance. You see we specialize, so to speak, at the various places, even if this is hardly done intentionally. When we look into the matter we find that at one place long distance swimming has the particular call. At another it is fancy swimming, etc. And this is in a large measure due to the fact that beach conditions differ. Everywhere, however, 'the water is fine,' as the small boy would say, and he is a good judge of such matters, I find from long experience."

J. M. McCuilean is the superintendent at Wood Island beach. Matthew Leary is the swimming instructor. The latter has been at the beach in the identical capacity since 1890. He is a man of keen judgment. The boy or girl who wants to learn to swim does not appeal to Mr. Leary in vain. He makes each expectant swimmer do his own work, and he instills confidence right from the start. To this instructor swimming is an art which should be learned early.

Mr. Leary came to the Boston bath department in 1898, the year its was first organized. He is instructor at the beach during the summer months, and with the opening of the winter season he takes charge of the Cabot street municipal gymnasium and indoor swimming pool.

One of the fascinations of the Wood island beach is that, as it is approached from the land side, there is not the slightest intimation that the sea is at the foot of that beautiful green hill which rises between the water and the East Boston entrance to the park. To the visitor the rolling landscape carries the impression that here flocks of sheep perhaps would be in their element, and the shady trees standing about invite to moments of ease. But soon there comes a sound which marks the nearness of the water. Mingled with this are merry shouts. Then, as the visitor covers the last lap to the top of the hill he sees something which to a dweller inland, at least, must be a pleasure not to be enjoyed at home. The beach is covered with bathers, small and grown up.

Boston Baths Famous

It may be gratifying to Bostonians to know that the fame of their sea bathing is going far and wide. On the Pacific coast, the civic upbuilders are taking notice of what Boston is doing in this direction. Recently a leading newspaper of California reprinted in full the article in a former issue of the Monitor which concerned swimming at Tenean beach. The comment of the western paper was that here was something that the West could learn to its advantage from a sister city in the East. It was also pointed out that any community that neglected such opportunities as came with location on the coast fell short of its municipal duty. The Pacific coast has its many splendid beaches, it is true, but in many instances the people of the cities are not able to take full advantage of them. Sea bathing, to be of real use to the masses, must be provided at municipal establishments, not in isolated places along the city's waterfront, but in many places as is now being done in Boston.

As the season for ocean bathing draws nearer its close, the Boston city administration will begin to sum up the work of the summer and compare expenditures with income. A city must necessarily husband its resources and in some cases make appropriations where these can be expected to give the best returns. From the last annual report of the Boston bath department much valuable information is obtained as to the satisfactory growth of the department, and many recommendations were made which if adopted would require additional expenditures. In view of what the 1912 season has already to its credit in the way of

CHICAGO PLANS FOR 56 MILES OF SUBWAY TO COST \$96,257,000

CHICAGO—Recommendations of routes for a comprehensive system of subways extending to every part of the city have been submitted to the local transportation committee by the harbor and subway commission.

The subway system as outlined by the commission and the subcommittee of aldermen is the most extensive yet offered in any of the numerous reports made on the subject. It provides for 56 miles of subway and 131 miles of single track at an estimated cost of \$96,257,000 for construction and \$34,844,000 for equipment.

The proposed subway system is intended to be independent of and supplementary to existing transportation lines and is routed through the most populous parts of the city, with a view to relieving congestion and at the same time earning good returns from the first day of operation. The capacity of the subway as outlined is estimated at 180,000 seats an hour.

On the financing of the project the report devotes about 10 lines to show the city might construct the subway by the issuance of legalized certificates and about six pages to show how it might be done by private capital.

If the subways are built and operated by private capital the report is against any division of the surplus earnings between the city and the company. Instead, it approves a method of financing which will provide a sinking fund that will automatically wipe out the capital cost in a given term of years and leave the entire property to the city free of cost. The report says it is immaterial whether the gradual amortization of the bonded indebtedness extend beyond the life of the subway franchise, or even beyond the life of the company that may be chartered to build and operate the subways. It is sufficient that the lien on the properties be constantly reduced until it is eventually wiped out.

The central idea contained in the report is, as far as possible, to obliterate the divisional lines, which have been followed by all the other transportation companies, surface and elevated. The lines are routed both through and around the business district, and adequate transfer facilities are provided, so that the "one city, one fare" idea may become an actuality.

A high level subway is advocated in the report as costing less and proving more efficient, and it recommends that this principle be adhered to except at subway intersections and at river crossings. Grade crossings will be entirely avoided.

All the subways proposed are double track, except the main line running north and south, which will have four tracks, two devoted to local traffic and two for express service. Transfers can be made from express to local trains at convenient points as in New York.

93,000 TIES COME FROM JAPAN

SAN DIEGO—The German tramp steamer Verona has arrived here from North Japan with a cargo of 93,000 ties consigned to the Santa Fe Railway Company.

Houghton & Mifflin Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

Monday Economy

— IN —

Our Millinery Department

Illustrating Some Very Good Reasons for the

Great Popularity

OF A

Popular Department

IN A

Popular Store



With a reputation for selling the best medium priced hats in New England, this department enters upon the Fall season of 1912 with the most varied and extensive assortment of popular hats in its career.

It was here that "Trimmed Hats at \$4.98" originated, and at once became famous as the best hats to be sold within the five-dollar limit. By this we mean the best in style, workmanship and the quality of material used.

Although we claim to give the best values in medium priced hats, we wish to emphasize the fact that it is here, also, that the higher grades, including the exclusive model hats of George, Raboux, Camille, Roger, Royant, Lewis and others are sold at prices relatively as low.

It is here that hats selling in many stores at from \$18 to \$25 are marked at from \$10 to \$15, which is but one of the many advantageous possibilities of our cash methods. We call particular attention to an elaborate showing of these hats.

The children's section is one of the leading features of this famous department, and it was here that Saturday—"Children's Day"—was conceived, introduced and promoted along lines that have made Saturday a great trade day the city over.

All in our Millinery Department is one of the foremost of its kind in New England, and all its resources and conveniences are at your service. We think we can help you in the selection of your Fall Hat, and at a price within your means.

Fall's Latest Styles in These Hats at \$4.98

One Hundred Dozen of these Nobby Hats ready for Monday.

No other store will attempt to duplicate these at this price.



STUDENT CRITICISMS ARE SEVERE

Complained of as Mum in Classroom, Harvard Boys Are Free Enough With Marginal Notes in "Prescribed" Books

While commonly careful about airing their literary views in "English A," the freshman course in composition at Harvard, the students are full of opinions as they read the required books, and often they express themselves without reserve, then and there, not into empty air—at least not only that way—but in writing in the books themselves. Later readers of these same college copies may add their comments, and sometimes a discussion is thus continued over several years. It is believed that such annotations have influenced authors' revisions for subsequent editions. The following article tells about it.

Nowhere else at Harvard is there so free an interchange of comment and criticism between teacher and student as in the marginal annotations by students on the pages of the "prescribed" books in Gore hall. Harvard instructors often complain that they are unable to stir up classroom discussion, that the undergraduates refuse to commit themselves or to express any opinion on the subject-matter of a course, or on the manner in which it is conducted, says the Harvard Graduate Magazine.

Mr. Copeland refers to his attempts at getting a class to say something as "tackling the dummy." But those teachers who have written a book, and "prescribed" it to their students, need not look to individuals if they will scan the be-penciled pages of the reserved

benefits bestowed on Bostonians able to commune so freely with the waves of the great Atlantic, it is not difficult to believe that anything within reason will be accorded a factor in the city's economic development that has paid such satisfactory dividends on investment as the municipal bathing establishments have done.

copies and ponder the comments there enshrined. Unhappily for posterity, the library authorities are not in sympathy with this method of debate and criticism, and there is one attendant of Minerva's temple who spends hours each week obliterating these comments as fast as they appear. A few deserve to be at once erased and forgotten, but for the most part they are harmless, often they are witty, and sometimes they are even wise. The Harvard Memorial Society should preserve a few choice specimens of the work of these "Latinists, Sophists and unlearned scribers," as De Bury calls them, who here take occasion to try the goodness of their pens.

Singular or Plural?

Rarely is a man permitted to make any comment unchallenged, and debates on questions of usage or literary style often extend over several pages. In a book on government by a distinguished member of the Harvard faculty occurs this sentence: "The debate and vote, instead of taking place at once, is postponed to a future day." The apparent plural subject followed by the singular verb shocked the sensibilities of one reader. He crossed out the "is," and wrote "are" in the margin. Another reader, coming across the same passage, noting the change, and assuming perhaps that "debate and vote" used collectively might well be singular, crossed out the "are" in the margin and substituted "is." The third man again changed it to "are," the next commentator expressed a preference for "is," and so the battle of singular and plural waged for several years, up and down the sides of the page, across the top and along the bottom, and even between the printed lines. The degree of interest aroused by this controversy appears in the fact that 26 commentators went on record for "is," while 28 registered a vote for "are." And it happens to be true that in a later edition of this book, the distinguished author made the change demanded by the majority.

The youthful annotators very generally reflect the severe discipline of English

other to quote: "Much reading hath made him mad."

Interesting studies might be made of the various ways in which the annotators express their opinion of a book as dull or uninteresting. A rich variety of comment to this effect is to be found at the conclusion of a copy of "Pride and Prejudice." But in justice to Miss Austen it should be said that "Pride and Prejudice" is a prescribed book in English 28, the large freshman course in the history of English literature, and it is certain that even the undergraduate's favorites—Kipling and Omar—could not retain general popularity once they were "prescribed." The concluding critic gives way to his feelings in rhyme:

"If there should be another flood
For refuge hither fly;
For though the earth should be submerged
This book would still be dry!"

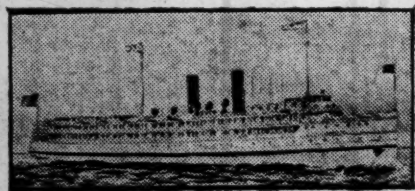
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS FAVORED

JACKSON, Miss.—State Superintendent of Education Powers and Supervisor of Rural Schools Smith state that, as indicating the extent to which small country schools have been consolidating and improved, there will be over 160 of the wagons or vans used this year in transporting pupils to and from the consolidated schools. Sentiment in favor of such schools is growing, as the patrons become educated to the advantages of the consolidated over the isolated and small one and two-teacher institutions.

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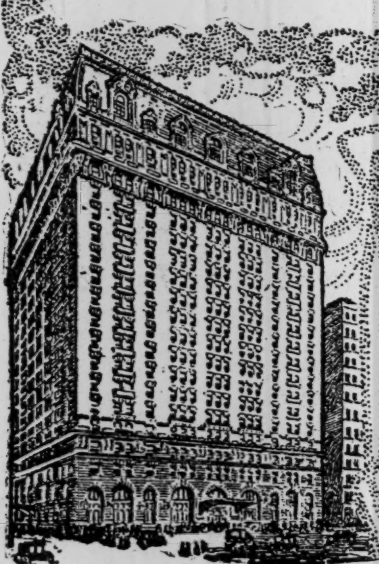
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THE SHIRLEY

THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
 IRWIN B. ALLEN - DENVER, COLO.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

I'M FROM Miss McDonald's room and I'm promoted to the fourth grade, said the little girl with the perky blue ribbons and the white dress, with diffident importance, by way of greeting to the master of the Martin school, Arthur L. Gould, last Wednesday morning, at the same time handing to him a card. He smilingly examined the card, asked a few questions and directed her where to go. "Is that the fourth grade?" she hesitated, that there might be no misunderstanding as to her future place in the community.

The little girl with the pink ribbons, one with white, and a lot of other little girls and boys who almost filled the big office of the master, each in turn presented a card and made the same little speech, "I'm from Miss McDonald's (or Miss Robinson's, or Miss Jones' or Miss Collins') room, and I'm promoted to the fourth grade," and nearly always when the questions were asked and answered and they were directed where to go, came the interrogation: "Is that the fourth grade?"

They clustered about the master in their fresh dresses and suits and bright-hued ribbons like a garden of posies, their faces bright with the new dignity of coming to the main building instead of the branches.

The promotions in the building itself had been made in June, every child having been assigned to his new room and his new teacher before school closed for the summer vacation, so he knew just where to go when the new term opened on Wednesday, but those coming from the branch schools and those who had changed districts in the summer came to the building for the first time then. The morning was given over largely to taking care of the new comers, registering the class in each room and assigning them seats. After that they talked over the vacation, and Mr. Gould, going through the rooms asked the classes if they were glad to come back to school. Some of the hands went straight up over the heads in a decided "yes," while some were raised sideways in a half hearted way and some did not come up at all. Eugene was tired of vacation, he said, because there was nothing to do. He wanted to get to work.

All seemed glad to see classmates and teachers again, to be back in the building where they had spent many happy hours, and to note the changes that had taken place in the garden during the summer. When Mr. Gould reached the building at 8 o'clock he found many of the children before him, all ready with a pleasant greeting and eager to show him

how much they had grown, or something else equally important.

AT THE FARRAGUT

The Farragut school on Huntington avenue, Roxbury, was gay with wild asters and goldenrod on the first morning of the school year. The children in pink, blue, white, lilac, yellow, red and green lined up with one row on either side of the broad stairway and a double row in the center, at recess time, were like a sunny hillside in September, their fresh, happy faces its perfume.

Next to the closing day of school comes the first day in the matter of dress. The second may see crumpled ribbons and unfortunate smudges, but never the first. It means often the best frock in the wardrobe, but always it must be spotless. With white shoes and stockings, or tan stockings and shoes, and ribbons that have been bought new or freshly washed and ironed, the illusion of the flower garden extends from the top of the head to the sole of the foot.

FIRST TIME AT SCHOOL

An interesting class on the first day of school is the one composed wholly or mostly of those who have never been to any school before. Miss Mary M. French conducts such a class at the Farragut. Her chief task is to get the tots used to being there. That is why when they came back from recess she asked that unpedagogical question, "What would you like to do?"

Robert was prompt in announcing that he would like to play "Cat and Rat," but Miss French asked what they would like to do that wasn't play. Dorothy would like to read, and could recite the "Three Bears." Eliot, Frank and Susan also liked to read, and Arthur had read something once about George Washington, but he didn't remember what. Tommy preferred to ride a bear. Miss French asked him if he ever had ridden a bear. "No, he hadn't." "Then how could he tell he would like to?"

William wanted to draw. "What could he draw?" "Everything," he answered grandly. "Then come to the board and draw something," said Miss French. Ralph volunteered that he "could draw up and down, like that, but he didn't want to," so he was not urged. George drew boats and cars. Frank drew a cart and Fred would draw things in the afternoon. Eliot drew a window, a house and something else, he didn't know what. Several of the children thought it was a man, but Miss French thought not. Albert thought perhaps it was a cart. Robert called attention to the fact that he had made steps to his house, and George drew a train that Miss French found by questioning ran to Troy, N. Y., and got

there at 4 o'clock. Yes, George knew when 4 o'clock was. It was an hour after 3 o'clock.

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DUDLEY SCHOOL PAPER

Vol. 1 of the Dudley Record, bound, is off the press and has been distributed among all the teachers in the Dudley district, the members of the printing classes and the contributors to the paper. The Dudley Record, it may be remembered, is a paper published by the pupils of the Dudley school and is probably the only paper of its kind. It was started in the early part of last year as the outgrowth of a persistent interest on the part of the pupils of the upper grades to issue a paper of their own. Forty pupils, divided into groups of eight each, print the paper, each group giving to the work one hour a week of regular school time. The work in the class rooms is so arranged that while a pupil is in the printing shop the remainder of the class is engaged in language work.

According to the master, William L. Phinney, the paper has resulted in great improvement in composition work throughout the school. Now composition hour is hailed with delight by the pupils for there is always before each writer the mental vision of his own name in print. The bound volume also is the work of the boys. The work of selecting a

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color scheme for the cover, and the making of designs for the cover and title page was assigned to the pupils of the eighth grade. The cover design selected is largely due to the work of James J. Fay, and that of the title page to John W. Darnes. The frontispiece, a half-ton of the school building, is a gift of Mrs. Elor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent in charge of the district.

BARBERS FORMING UNION DECLARE AGAINST TIPPING

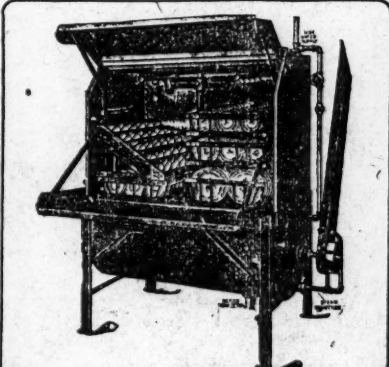
"No tips and better wages" is the latest slogan of about 2500 local Italian barbers, who claim they receive such a small wage that they are practically obliged to request tips. A new barbers union is expected to be formed soon, in which it is expected that 3000 members will be enrolled throughout Greater Boston. Although there is a barbers union at present affiliated with the A. F. of L., the new union is to be independent of any other labor organization, it is said.



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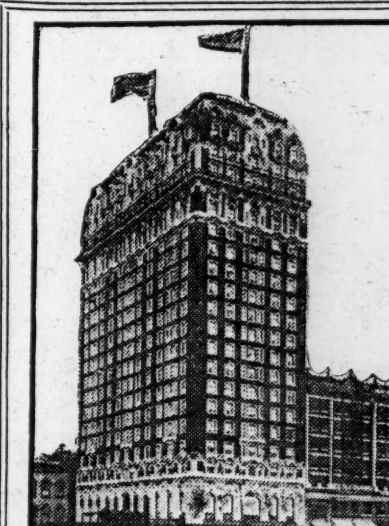
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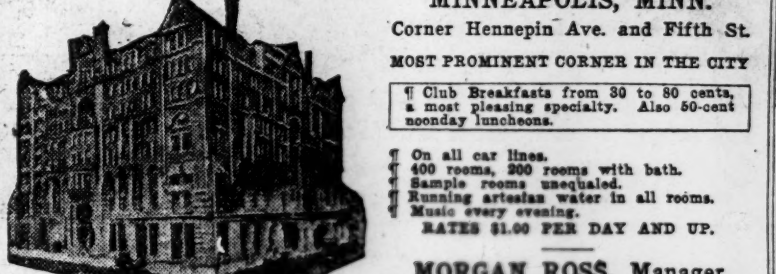
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NEW ENGLAND

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 One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York
 600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.
 Room and Bath. One Person, \$2 and up. Room and Bath. Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.
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 Finest All-Year Hotel in the South. Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City. European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
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 HAS REOPENED
 Broiled Live Lobster a specialty.
 Fresh Fish, Clams and Oysters Every Day.
 122 Massachusetts Avenue
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 NO LIQUORS SERVED

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 PAR EXCELLENCE
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 144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
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 Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch

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 Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
 Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pie, Etc., Served and on Sale.

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 Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.
 Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.
 TRANSCIENT RATE
 Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
 Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS
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 OPEN ALL YEAR. A restful, satisfying place with all the advantages of a club or private home. Highest standard of service maintained in all departments. Week-end and motoring parties should make advance reservations. For terms and information apply
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AT BANGOR, MAINE,
 STOP AT
THE PAGE AND ANNEX
 63-67 UNION STREET.
 Central - Quiet - Homelike - Cozy
 No Liquors Sold - 65 - OUTSIDE ROOMS - 65

THE CRANFORD INN
 HOLLS, N. H.
 A new up-to-date house in a quiet, beautiful open country 44 miles from Boston. Excellent location among the hills. Pure water, plenty of good, wholesome food right on the farm; a beautiful place for rest, recreation or study. All spots in season. Bookings.
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Copley Square Hotel
 Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
 Containing 350 rooms - 200 with private baths.
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COLONIAL INN
 CONCORD, MASS.
 UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
 FREDERICK SUTTER, Proprietor.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
 BEACON HILL - Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperature hotel.

SAYS U. S. ARMY IS FAR BEHIND IN AVIATION SERVICE
 WASHINGTON—In the current issue of The Infantry Journal, published in Washington, Capt. Paul W. Beck of the seventeenth infantry, one of the best aviators of the service, is the author of an extended article on military aviation. "From a military standpoint," Captain Beck says, "the aeroplane may be of use to gather and disseminate military information; it can be used aggressively against an enemy; it can in emergency be used for the transportation of ammunition, food, or other necessary supplies. Just how far it can be used in each of these fields, what relative importance these three functions may have, how dependable an aeroplane may be for any or all of these uses, remain to be demonstrated in actual conflict. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the army to investigate an experiment with a view to determining what we may expect to accomplish in time of war."
 Captain Beck at the outset gives what he terms ten "aviation axioms," founded on the aviation experiences of foreign nations, particularly France, Germany, and England, all of which countries he points out as being far ahead of the United States in the field of military aviation.

OPERATORS VOTE TO STRIKE
 WINNIPEG, Man.—After counting the vote cast by the Canadian Pacific railway telegraphers, the committee of the men announced that unless the road concedes a 15 per cent increase in wages to all telegraphers the operators will strike.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
 The Massachusetts bankers' special train from Detroit is scheduled to arrive at South station at 6:05 o'clock this evening.
 The private Pullman car Ranger, occupied by Jacob Diston and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to Chestnut Hill, Pa., via steamer Maryland route.
 Scott E. Haseltine, relief train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Haseltine, is passing his vacation with his grand parents near Manchester, N. H.
 Permission to run a special train from South station to Providence at 8:45 o'clock tomorrow morning has been granted the New Haven road by the Massachusetts railway commission upon request of the International Bible students.
 Benjamin R. Pollock, general superintendent of the New Haven road at New Haven, arrived at South station Friday in the private car No. 400 on business connected with his company.
 C. E. McMullin will assume charge of the Portland division Boston & Maine road tomorrow morning, succeeding William F. Ray, promoted.
 The Boston & Maine road's Alton Bay, Lake Winnepesaukee excursion train from North station at 8:20 o'clock this morning consisted of 12 cars, well filled.
 Spanish war veterans returning from their convention are scheduled to arrive at South station from Fox Point at 7:40 o'clock tomorrow evening via Providence line and New Haven road.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER
 IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
BRETTON WOODS
 THE MOUNT WASHINGTON W.M.S. KENNEY MGR. OPEN UNTIL OCT. 21
 Through Pullman Service
 Until Oct. 21
 IDEAL TOUR
 THE MOUNT PLEASANT D.J. TRUDEAU MGR. OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1
 NEW YORK BOSTON
 Bretton Woods is Only 6 1/2 Hours from Boston. Through Pullman Service.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
 Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, detached command first group, Atlantic submarine flotilla and the C-4, home, wait orders.
 Lieut. H. G. Bowen, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Lieut. W. R. Furlong, detached command Chicago, to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Lieut. J. V. Babcock, to inspector of ordnance, Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth, England.
 Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Bonvilian, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Lieut. (junior grade) J. S. Evans, detached Florida, to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Ensign H. B. Bird, detached Sterett, to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Ensign L. B. By, detached Ammen, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.
 Ensign H. P. L. Le Clair, detached Birmingham, to Harvard University for instruction in radiocommunication.
 Ensign F. P. Traynor, detached Missouri, to Sterett.
 Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Dunn, S. E. Holliday, B. R. Ware, Joseph Baer and P. H. Hammond, to school of marine engineering, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1912.
 Assistant Paymaster O. W. Leidele, to bureau of supplies and accounts, temporary duty.
 Chief Boatswain W. J. Wortman, to command Chicago.
 Machinist D. R. Shackford, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.
Marine Corps Order
 First Lieut. AV. E. Parker, detached Philippines, to United States.
Movements of Naval Vessels
 The Des Moines is at Key West.
 The San Francisco is at Hampton Roads.
 The Dolphin is at Gloucester.
 The California is at Corinto.
 The Worden has left New York for tests at sea.
 The Cyclops has left Newport for Hampton Roads.
 The New Jersey, the Rhode Island and the Nebraska are at Newport.
 The Caesar is at Sewall Point.
 The Pastepco is at Norfolk.
 The Castine, the Severn, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the C-5, the Tonopah, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3, the E-1 and the E-2 are at Provincetown.
 The Saratoga is at Tsingtau.
 The Florida, the Utah and the Delaware have left Hampton Roads for Newport.

\$6,000,000 PASS CUTS MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH

Southwest Channel, Which Is 19 1/2 Miles Long and From 35 to 90 Feet Deep, Makes It Possible for Ocean Liners to Navigate Into River From Gulf

NEW ORLEANS—The new Southwest pass, which cost \$6,000,000 and is one of the principal outlets at the mouth of the Mississippi river, is 19 1/2 miles long and from 3000 to 8000 feet wide.
 The mouth of the Mississippi river has much the appearance of a large fan. It eats up sand and silt as it is washed down the current. James B. Eads, whose name is linked with the river, was the first river expert to propose cutting passes through the bar formed at the river's mouth. After a discussion in Congress he finally secured permission to do several million dollars worth of work just where the river empties out into the Gulf of Mexico. This was back in 1878-79, and resulted in time in what is now known as South pass, a channel running about through the middle of the "fan," directly and straight to the gulf.
 The Eads pass served a good purpose in those days. But being only about 300 feet wide in its channel, it in time grew inadequate for the increased traffic and larger sea-going vessels that were entering the port of New Orleans. Hence, there were river captains and steamship men who wanted a greater channel for their vessels.
 The need, expressed through petitions, memorials and labor of the New Orleans Board of Trade to the national Congress, finally resulted in the new Southwest pass.
 The Southwest pass follows the current, on the left bank, into the largest natural channel for them. There are two other passes, the South pass, lying midway, and the Pass a Loure, lying to the east.
 In the desire to have the pass large enough to accommodate the traffic and vessels for years to come, the engineers made the walls of the pass 8000 feet apart at the upper end, converging gradually over a distance of 19 1/2 miles, until they remained only 3000 feet apart at the lower end. Within the stream thus narrowed there is a channel 1000 feet in width. At the most shallow part it is 35 feet in depth, and varies from that up to 90, and is constantly growing deeper as the scour at the bottom of the stream dredges it out with the forces of nature. Thus the channel, the principal outlet and inlet to traffic, is 19 1/2 miles long, 1000 feet wide and deep enough to allow the passage of the largest vessels afloat.
 The channel of the pass was officially opened for navigation on Dec. 26, 1911. But prior to that date, on April 18 of last year, the large ocean-going steamer Indian, of the Leyland line, drawing over 34 feet of water, had made its way through the channel, thereby demonstrating to the world that the pass was navigable for ocean-going vessels.

WILL BUILD ELEVATOR FOR MILLION BUSHELS

PHILADELPHIA—Contracts have been let by the Pennsylvania railroad for the erection of a concrete grain elevator to be built by the railroad at Girard point, to take the place of the present wooden structure. James Stewart & Co., of Chicago, will do the work. In addition, the Armstrong & Latta Company, of this city, contractors, have been awarded the work of constructing the concrete pier for the new elevator.
 Built in the most approved manner and fitted out with the most up-to-date appliances, the new grain elevator will be one of the finest in the country. Its capacity will be 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Work on the foundations, which will rest upon piling, has been proceeding steadily for some time.
 A conveyor gallery, from the elevator to the end of the pier, will be used for the shipping of grain. In this gallery will be four conveyor belts, each to be 15,000 bushels per hour capacity. The total shipping capacity of the elevator, therefore will be 60,000 bushels an hour.

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 RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
 European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.
 Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

Hotel Marseilles
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 Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.
 Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
 European Plan.
 Special rates or leases for suites.

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 37 Madison Ave. 40 East 30th St.
 Facing Madison Square Park
 "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.
 BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant
 5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
 REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED
 REMODELED and REFURNISHED
 ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT
 BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

New Hotel Hanover
 ARCH AND 12TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
 European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath; \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.

HOTEL OSTEND CITY
 Boston Ave. and Boardwalk, ATLANTIC CITY.
 Capacity 500. Every room ocean view, hot and cold sea water baths, running water in bed-rooms. New booklet and calendar. N. Y. Booking Office, 1180 Broadway, telephone 4748 Madison Square; 1122 Broadway, telephone 1872 Madison Square. Autos at trains. D. F. RAHTER

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Sign O' the Green Lantern TEA ROOM
 Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea
 Special Dishes and Luncheons for Private Parties
 Served Upon Short Notice
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The St. James Cafe
 241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.,
 Near Massachusetts Avenue.
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
 A BACK BAY CAFE
 MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE
 Music, evenings and Sunday afternoons
 Butler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT
MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
 109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

The Newspaper the Public Likes

Following the lead of the representative daily papers, and sensing the public call for newspapers which are clean, unbiased and interesting, the rank and file of the American press is steadily growing better. It is being borne in upon present-day editors that the main part of the newspaper-reading public wants normal happenings, reliable news and broad-gauged editorial opinion in place of sensational scandals, crime, bitter denunciation and exaggeration.

Perhaps the growth of this newspaper can be cited as an example of the demand for a daily journal which is clean, interesting and liberal. Everywhere the English language is spoken The Christian Science Monitor is known and recognized as a newspaper which exactly meets a long-standing need for the right kind of a daily news messenger---one which would be a fit companion for children and discriminating readers.

The Monitor

leaves out the dismal shocks, crime, scandal, sensational and unimportant matter.

Instead it prints the news of the world which intelligent and refined readers want and need to know, no matter what their station or pursuit. THE MONITOR eschews partizan leanings in its editorial columns. Its constant aim is to speak only for measures and policies which will work for better conditions for each and all.



THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR.

Falmouth
and
St. Paul
Streets,
Boston



This Newspaper

holds that it owes fully as great a duty to those who patronize its advertisers

as to those who read its other space. That is to say, THE MONITOR'S policy is to use as much care in accepting advertising as it does in selecting news. With its knowledge, this newspaper will not accept a line of advertising which is not wholesome, reliable and worthy in every way. THE MONITOR seeks the clean advertiser who stands behind his promises; and reference to its advertising columns any day will put you in touch with many well-known and long-established worthy business houses.



FOUR
EDITIONS
EACH
WEEK
DAY

2 Cents
the Copy
at All
Newsstands



The Strongest

public appeal of The Christian Science Monitor is its right-down newspaper character,

always clean, conscientious and interesting. Those who read it regularly admire it; many of those who see it occasionally soon become regular readers; those who have seen it at all vote it a good newspaper, and those who may hear it mentioned invariably hear it well spoken of.

The Monitor is every day growing in favor with the real reading public; it is proving of increasing value to the advertiser and is giving the individual reader what he needs to know and likes best to find in his favorite daily paper

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1912

Boston's Parks Furnish Residents Variety of Attractions

Aviary at Franklin Park with Notable Collection Proves One of the Chief Features with Children and Grown-ups Just at Present

SONG BIRDS TO HAVE SEPARATE HOME

EVIDENTLY something was about to happen in the bird cage. It was approaching 4 o'clock, and the cranes, the pelicans, the ducks, the stork and the sea gull had dropped their usual occupations as things of no interest and grouped themselves in one end of the cage. They were silent and expectant, some dignified, some morose, but all alert for the first sign of that which was to be. Even the pigeons were affected. They were

aimless and hesitant and seemed to have one ear cocked for a special sound. The occupants of the park automobile that drew up just then scrambled over its sides and walked briskly toward the cage that they might be on time for the expected thing when it should be brought to pass.

A man appeared from somewhere at one side. No one had noticed him before, but suddenly there was a stirring and a starting on the part of the birds. Where everything had been heavy and dull, all was life, animation, eagerness. The birds jostled each other and talked and exclaimed in all the bird languages and dialects that they were overjoyed, that they couldn't wait a minute longer, that the time had been so long, and to hurry, hurry, hurry!

Stirring Event

It was not a minute before the keeper approached the cage, opened the door and went inside. He needn't have minded about shutting the gate behind him. Do you suppose one of that hungry horde would have given a thought to the open gate as long as any food remained uneaten? The man was loaded with fish and grain. He had to give the fish out first. The ducks, the pelicans, the cranes and storks made such a clamor that there was no doing anything that he wanted to do until he had given them something to appease their hunger. Each bird had an allotted quantity. The big ones had a fish and a half, and the smaller ones less. The keeper thought that was quite enough for them but all the birds did not agree with him. Finding they could not cajole him into giving them more they sought to take it by force from the unwary. Then there was an outcry! The humans on the outside of the cage laughed, but it kept the keeper busy seeing that each one got his just share.

When he saw a chance he threw handfuls of grain to the other birds who fluttered and pecked and showed in unmistakable ways that they were much pleased with the banquet their chief had prepared for them.

All ate and ate as long as there was anything left for them and then turned satisfied and proud in indifference to the spectators for a promenade or their daily siesta.

Feeding the birds is one of the sights at Franklin park. It takes place every afternoon, except Tuesday at 4 o'clock or thereabouts, depending upon when the fish arrive. On Tuesday there are no fish and the birds wait in vain. That is because they are so greedy they eat bones and all, and so one day in the week they have to go without in order to give their digestive apparatus time to dispose of the hard materials they put into them. The grain eating birds are fed as usual, however, and alone are worth going to see.

The big bird cage is the objective point of the auto rides recently instituted at Franklin park, and the auto ride, plus the street car ride, adds another to the list of interesting and enjoyable trips that can be taken in and around Boston at small expense. As in the case of so many others this trip begins at the Dudley terminal. It is quite worth leading to. It is about as intricate as a Chinese puzzle. The devotees of the jig-saw pictures will find in it a variation of their favorite pleasure. Instead of hunting a piece for the place or a place for the piece, they themselves are the piece and what they have to

WHERE BOSTONIANS HAVE THEIR BIRD SHOW



Great outdoor home of Boston's flock of storks, cranes, pelicans, pigeons and other flying things at Franklin park

Ample Water, Rocks and Vegetation Included in Spacious Park Bird Home

The place they are seeking is the spot from where the Mattapan or Humbolt avenue cars make their start. They use the same track and either car may be taken. The Mattapan goes by way of Warren street and Grove Hall. It is not so pleasing at first, but it is interesting as showing what that part of town is like, its stores, its trade, its inhabitants, but soon come gardens and hedges, fields gay with wild asters and goldenrod, old houses hidden by shady groves, and then all at once, the park. The Humbolt avenue car also passes first through business streets, then comes to well kept lawns and houses. The ride from Dudley street takes about 20 minutes to Columbia road where the car is left.

The automobile starts from here. It runs only on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and holidays, beginning at 1 o'clock or a little after. That is, the auto leaves the garage at 1 o'clock, arrives at the gate three minutes after and then waits until it gets a load. A second auto is supposed to start at 1:30 o'clock and a third at 3 o'clock and keep up the schedule all afternoon. The ride is taken over the circuit road. It passes the refectory building, where soon an exhibition of the work of school children and other things especially interesting for the boy and girl in school, is to be installed, and on into the beautiful depths of the park. The park is such a big place that only those who

have frequent access to a horse and carriage are familiar with it as a whole; therefore the trip has much of the charm of an unknown country. Automobiles (except those run by the park authorities for park purposes) are not allowed in the park, and it is far too big for the ordinary person to walk over more than a little piece of it at a time. In this way, that is, in sections, it has become known and loved by hundreds, but the park autos are opening it up, as it were, to the thousands. As the cost is but 10 cents for grown people and 5 cents for children, the entire outing, including carfare, can be made for 20 cents.



Various birds in Franklin park aviary

LAKE, WOODS, SKY AND FIELDS ARE ABUNDANT



Peaceful scenes for city dwellers who seek nature beauties in the depths of Boston's greatest park

HOW PUBLIC GARDEN HAS PAID CITY

New Resident, Led by Beauty to Study Its History, Tells How Reclamation Developed Famous Back Bay

THOSE Bostonians who have both the pleasure and privilege of daily passing to and fro to business by way of the winding paths of the Public Garden, may well

feel that their lines have been cast in pleasant places. Greater still is the privilege of being a householder or sojourner by the garden looking out from ivy clad houses directly over to the lovely spot.

The view includes velvety lawns, beds of exquisite flowers and rare shrubbery, also fascinating swan boats gliding back and forth on the picturesque and irregular-shaped lake and under the wide arches of the bridge which spans its waters. Possibly at night these boats are seen to the best advantage, through the trees when they are hung with red globe-shaped lanterns, the dock whence they start also being aglow with the soft, crimson lights.

To one who had within the last year taken up residence in this vicinity, and who has spent many a summer morning under a friendly spreading tree, looking out on waving, leafy branches, tall palms, fountains merrily spraying, laughing marble nymphs, and gay colored flowers everywhere blooming in profusion, came the desire to know something of the history of Boston's Public Garden, a veritable gem, located in the very heart of the city. Here in the midst of busy thoroughfares, like the proverbial oasis in the desert, lies the fair and enchanting garden of which every true Bostonian is so justly proud.

So in delving into the histories of

Boston, one finds first and foremost the startling statement that it is wholly within the province of the city fathers

(Continued on page twenty-six)

GLIMPSE OF GARDEN'S FLOWERS



Hydrangea in blossom on shore of pond in Boston public garden

Storks, Cranes, Pelicans, Imported Pigeons, Some Rare, in Big Flying Cage Outdoors Amuse and Instruct Visitors by New Auto Tour Route

SOME HAVE QUEER WAYS OF EATING

sparings which have proved an inspiration to thousands of lives.

In each auto is usually one who is familiar with the growing things, trees, plants, shrubs and other beauties of the park, who can tell about them to any who wish to inquire. Often he points out special places and anything that is of interest in itself. Visitors from other sections of the country are enthusiastic over the trees.

"You must come to Massachusetts to see trees," they will say, "just see that giant willow! Did you ever see anything like it before?" They have endless questions to ask and seize with avidity anything that pertains to early history, like the Indian trail which brought the early settlers from Plymouth. At one point the lovely Blue Hills can be seen in the distance, and all the way are little picnic groups, children disporting on the velvety grass, and nursemaids and mothers bringing the little folk out for the fresh air and freedom. Boys wade in the pond and sail their boats, and now and then an artist is discovered at his easel sketching some bit that particularly appeals to his sense of beauty.

The bridges, the huge boulders, the yellow goldenrod, the purplish rose of the Joe Piewood blooms, the lavender asters, the scarlet rose hips and ripening barberries, gladden all the landscape, believing the "grim New England" as an epithet without truth and giving reason enough why those who first came to these shores learned to love them and would not be induced to go away. Farther on are the herbaceous gardens running riot with yellow, purple and scarlet bloom flaming through the trees long before a clear view of them can be obtained. Black-eyed Susans, golden glow asters, in all the colors of the rainbow and almost all their variations, dahlias, marigolds, candytuft, nasturtiums, petunias delight eyes and nostrils. Among people in white with picturesque dashes of red, bright blue, green and orange are on the tennis courts, and beyond are men and women enthusiastically putting the ball over the beautiful links. The best view of this is obtained from Schoolmasters hill, which gives a broad outlook over the rolling plain beneath and the groves of trees beyond. A stop is made here for a moment that those who admire Emerson may imagine the view as he saw it when he used to wander to this spot and sit here meditating, working out some of the practical

adjutant stork, a Sarus crane of India, an Egyptian pelican and some Victoria crown pigeons.

As the bird flies, it is a five-minute walk from the flying cage to the street cars that go back to town, or an eight-minute walk if the return is made from the point where the park was entered, but it is liable to be much longer, for the way is by the herbaceous gardens, which challenge all to come and look at them, and he who wavers, "just for a minute," will find when next he thinks of the time that many minutes have slipped away.

\$20,000 FOR PRODUCE SHOW TO BE RAISED IN PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—When a committee of business men starts out to raise a fund of \$20,000 the first preliminary step will be taken in the promotion in Portland of one of the largest land products shows ever attempted west of the Mississippi river, says the Oregonian.

The committee to solicit the funds necessary to start the affair was appointed with C. B. Merrick as chairman, and it is believed it can finish the raising of the required \$20,000 within a few days.

The show is to be held in Portland Nov. 18 to 23 inclusive, and is to be called the Pacific Northwest Land Products show. It will be given under the auspices of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, although practically all of the other commercial organizations of the city will be represented on the board of directors, and will have a hand in the arrangements. G. E. A. Bond has been made secretary-manager of the show and has established offices in the Commercial Club building.

The plan as worked out is to make the exhibition an expansion of the Oregon apple show, which has been held here each fall for several years. The exhibitions will be made to include all soil products as well as apples, and all districts and all farmers will be invited to participate in the contest for cash prizes. There will be no charge for exhibit space and there will be no permission given real estate or land companies to have exhibitions boasting any particular tract or orchard location.

The \$20,000 which is to be raised by subscription is to be as a guarantee fund for the promotion of the show.

SUGAR BEET YIELD LARGE
ST. MARYS, O.—Arrangements have been made for weighing and shipping 175 carloads of sugar beets, the estimated yield in the immediate vicinity of St. Marys. The crop is consigned to the Continental factory in Findlay. At the minimum price of \$3 per ton the output will bring \$525,000.

KANSAS CITY GETS LIBRARY
SALINA, Kan.—The library of Judge W. F. Musser has been given to the Salina public library. It consists of more than 200 volumes of poems, works on nature, history, essays, law, several books on James G. Blaine and all of Roosevelt's works.

CALIFORNIANS BUY 800,000,000 FEET OF GOVERNMENT PINE

SAN FRANCISCO—Eight hundred million feet of sugar and yellow pine in the Sierra forest reserve in Madera county has been purchased from the government by the Sierra Sugar Pine Company, a concern recently organized by San Francisco capitalists.

This is the biggest amount of lumber that the government ever has sold in one contract. It will be the largest sugar pine belt operation in California.

The price under the contract, which was closed after two years' work by the promoters, was \$3 a thousand feet for sugar pine and \$2.50 a thousand feet for yellow pine.

This makes practically a \$3,000,000 deal, the timber to be sealed and paid for when cut.

The Sierra Sugar Pine Company owns outright 300,000,000 feet of sugar pine in the same district.

HATTERS' CASE TO GO HIGHER
HARTFORD, Ct.—Lawyers for the defendants in the Danbury hat case, on trial in the United States district court, have taken innumerable exceptions to the judge's rulings on the admission of evidence and there is every indication that the case will be taken to the court of appeals, and eventually to the supreme court of the United States.

CINCINNATI TO PAY THIRTY MILLIONS FOR BETTER CAR SERVICE

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Traction Company will carry out the plans made by Expert R. W. Harris for the bettering of the street car service.

The estimated cost of the changes is fixed by President Schoepf at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, says the Times-Star.

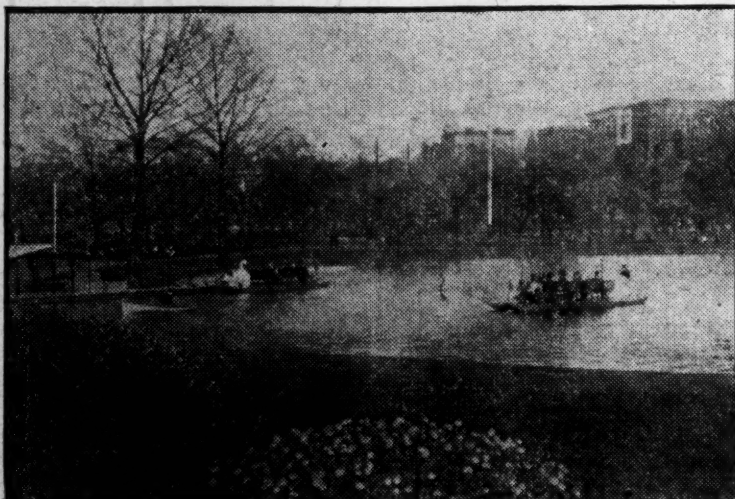
That is practically the conclusion reached at a conference in the mayor's office, at which were present W. Kesley Schoepf, president; Dana Stevens, vice-president, and Walter Draper, secretary, representing the traction company; and Mayor Hunt, City Solicitor Bettman and Service Director Price, representing the city.

It was announced that the traction officials had agreed to a substantial compliance with all the propositions of the expert. The plans, it was stated, would be taken under advisement immediately by the traction company officials and the whole thing would be worked out carefully in conjunction with the city officials.

It was further agreed that an immediate order would be placed by the traction company for double-truck cars. Instead of 50 as recommended by Harris, President Schoepf said that 75 would be ordered. These will cost in round num-

bers \$1,000,000. The cars will be of the pay-within type, such as are now being run on the East End and Westwood lines. They will be of the latest type, and Service Director Price and Mr. Schoepf decided to go out to the car shops at Winton place to inspect the models that are kept there. This order will be placed at once and the cars will be put in commission as soon as they are received, whether the plans for the reouting have been finished or not. They will be substituted for the small cars on the lines where there seems to be a congested condition.

VISTA: GARDEN, POND, COMMON, CITY



Bit of the Public Garden, looking toward Tremont and Boylston street

THE :-: CHILDREN'S :-: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

In waxen jars of Honey-bees,
And sacs employed by Bumble,
The bees have stored a bumper crop
Nor at high prices grumble.

So now inspection hour is come,
The flowers invited in
To view the crop their industry
Enabled bees to "bin."

Comes Morning Glory, stepping high,
And dancing to the tune
His phonograph is pouring out
About the Days of June.

Comes Black Eyed Susan, chirp and gay,
With pretty yellow ruffle,
And Pansy, Violet, Sweet Pea,
Are in their gayest duff.

The apple blossoms all are gone,
They've turned to rosy apples,
Like pear they prove the mighty task
A tiny fruit flow'r grapples.

Comes Dandy Lion, thrusting in
His fluffy white coiffure;
He begs that nobody will breathe,
His hair might disappear.

Comes Hop, who's brought his violin
And bows with grace bewildering;
And Mister and Missis Lady Bug,
With half a dozen children.

(You see the children smaller grow,
And small and still more small;
Those smaller, then, than number three,
We cannot see at all.)

And Father Sunflower shows his face,
He's welcome here indeed;
The youngsters sport he's come to see,
He's also gone to seed.

The Queen, enthroned in Autumn leaves—
Bright leaves that make a tome
Where one may read of summer time—
Proclaims the Harvest Home.

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BOY SCOUTS AND USEFUL BIRDS

IN order to further the interest of the boy scouts in birdcraft, Chief Scout Executive James E. West is completing a plan of cooperation with the game and fish departments of the various states. This will not only present greater opportunities for real scouting among the boys, but at the same time will aid the wardens in their program for conservation.

The first subject to be considered will be that of bird protection. The habits of birds, their economical value, how they assist the farmer and help the natural resources of the country will be closely studied by the scouts. They will also learn how these little songsters add to the enjoyment of persons in the woods, and will finally come to realize that it is better to save their lives than to destroy them. An important feature of this campaign is that the boys will take cameras with them on their expeditions through the woods while they are studying bird life, says the Philadelphia North American.

This plan of cooperation is being enthusiastically pushed and letters have been received from game wardens throughout the country supporting the efforts of the scout leaders. Talbott Denmead, attorney for the Maryland department of game and fish protection, wrote to Mr. West as follows:

"Personally I have found here in this state that a large majority of the violations of the laws prohibiting the destruction of song birds are by boys and foreigners. I have endeavored to interest our local troops in the question and have offered to help them in any way possible. I am sure if the boy scouts of Maryland would take a stand in this matter we could get better laws and better enforcement in Maryland."

John H. Wallace, Jr., commissioner of the Alabama department of game and fish, who is also interested in the plan, wrote as follows:

"We hold that no surer way can be found for the preservation of the treasures of nature's storehouse than by teaching our little men and women the incalculable value of our natural assets,

to the end that when they arrive at the age of maturity, through the channels of the state and, in fact, in every way, they will exemplify the principles attained during the period of their early training."

Others who indorsed the movement were D. E. Hudson, state game warden of the Wyoming game department; M. H. Hoover, chief of publication of the New York conservation commission; J. B. Doolin, warden of the Oklahoma game and fish commission; J. E. Mercer, commissioner of the Georgia department of game and fish; George A. Lincoln, warden of the Iowa department of game and fish.

HAT FOR A SHILLING

At a recent dinner in Springfield, Mass., as reported by the Republican, Clifford B. Potter related many interesting bits of history and described various queer customs of the early days in Springfield. He said that before the revolution, when Springfield had but 1200 population, the older residents were speaking their regret of youthful frivolities, especially among the young men. The trouble seemed to be that garments were too highly colored and buttons were too gay. Men's hats, in strange contrast with the present day status of the hat question, were much more expensive than those of women. The men could not buy one that was good for less than \$5, while a shilling would nearly always cover the price of a woman's hat. When long trousers were first introduced many were opposed to them on the ground that they might not be durable.

It seems that the first clock was brought to Springfield in 1753. It attracted much attention and people came from all over the valley to watch it work and hear it strike. It was brought by Jonathan Dwight. The first organ brought was played by blowing into one end and used to give the pitch to people playing other instruments. It is recorded that Samuel Warner "presided" at this organ for a period of 42 years.

WONDERS OF THE SARGASSO SEA

THE steamer Michael Sars, of 236 gross tons, which is maintained by the Norwegian fisheries department, recently carried out a three months' exploring cruise, in the course of which she visited the Sargasso sea.

The existence of a vast mid-ocean area, covered with weeds and marine flora, in which countless ships had become enmeshed and held aloft for unnumbered years, has been a favorite theme for story-writers, but the work of the Michael Sars has shown that these conditions are greatly exaggerated, that only comparatively small patches of weed-covered surface encumber the sea in this vicinity, and that there is no warrant for the theory that any number of ships are held within the embrace of the weed that exists in this area. This fact was duly recognized by Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., in charge of the branch hydrographic office in New York, who wrote the following prior to the return of the vessel:

"Through the dynamical forces arising from the earth's rotation, which cause all moving masses in the northern hemisphere to tend to be deflected toward the right-hand side of their path, the algae that are borne by the Gulf stream from the tropical seas find their way toward the inner edge of the circular drift which moves in a clockwise direction around the central part of the North Atlantic ocean. In this central part the flow of the surface waters is not steady in any direction, and hence the floating seaweed tends to accumulate there. The tendency to accumulate is perhaps most observable in the triangular region marked out by the Azores, the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands, but much seaweed is also found westward of the middle part of this triangular region in an elongated area extending to the seventieth degree meridian of west longitude."

"The abundance of seaweed in the Sargasso sea fluctuates much with the variation of the agencies which account for its presence, but this office does not possess any authentic records to show that it has ever been accumulated in such

amount as materially to impede vessels in passing over this part of the ocean."

"All sorts of small aquatic and insect life flourish around the borders of the Sargasso sea. There are numberless varieties of fish, mollusks, shrimps, crabs and water fleas. Almost invariably this life takes on the protective color of the masses of yellow in which it lives. Some of these inhabitants of the Sargasso sea are found nowhere else. There is a transparent shrimp that has wondrous eyes on the end of long pedicels. These eyes are many-faceted and each facet sheds a brilliant greenish light and sparkles like a splendid gem. Even the fishes are unique. Some build nests in which to hatch their young."

These facts were fully confirmed by the investigations undertaken by the Michael Sars, as it is reported that the expedition secured over 150 new species of fish.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

THE QUILT

I made it every stitch myself! Now, this was grandma's dress; And this was mother's wedding-gown (They bought it way in London town) That pink belonged to Bess; And see, this cunning lilac sprig, I wore that till I got too big. I sewed my quilt in summertime Under the apple trees. The clovers tried to help me sew. They bobbed their heads and bowed so low, And swayed in every breeze. My quilt in winter seems to hold The summer's green and blue and gold.—Selected.

HOW MANY CAKES?

Mrs. Jones had baked some nice little cakes. When she counted them two by two, three by three, four by four, five by five and six by six there was always one odd cake left over. But when she counted them seven by seven they just came out even. How many cakes had Mrs. Jones baked. (Answer, 301.)—New York World.

WHY?

WHY DO some signals on railways have a white screen? It is not at all an uncommon sight to see a clean white board at the back of a signal, says the Children's Magazine. The white board is placed in this position in order that the signal may stand out clearly, and the board is kept constantly clean and white. These boards appear in position where there are houses or dark walls behind the signal, which confuse the view and thus prevent the engine driver seeing clearly and immediately at a glance how the signal is set. Where a signal is high and stands out against the sky, of course a white board is not needed for a background. These boards are usually seen at railway stations, and if the signal is close against a wall or arch, the brick-work itself at the back is often white-washed.

HIGHEST RAILWAY

The highest point of the Switzerland railways is on the Matterhorn railway, completed recently, says Uncle Remus' Home Magazine. It is at a station on the north side of the Matterhorn, which marks a height of 14,082 feet, only 65 feet below the summit of the mountain. This is the highest railway point in Europe, while the highest point reached in North America is 14,000 feet, on the road up Pike's Peak, in Colorado. The distinction of having the highest railway in the world belongs to South America. On the Central Peruvian railway, a point is reached which is 15,774 feet above sea level.

LEMON-DROPS

Strain the juice of three or four lemons into a bowl, then mix powdered sugar with it until it is quite thick. Put it into a pan and let boil for five minutes, stirring it constantly. Drop it from the end of a spoon upon writing paper, and when cold, keep the drops in tin canisters until wanted.—Children's Star.

BLACKBIRD TRAINED TO SING

THE blackbird, which belongs to the thrush family, has strong imitative powers and has even been taught to speak. There is not much variety in its natural song, but its voice has a pure, flute-like tone and full volume, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The bird is very susceptible of being trained, and when reared by hand from the nest is capable of forming strong attachments and makes itself a great favorite.

When a blackbird is six or eight weeks old his training should be begun. Take him to a quiet room, away from any other birds, and each night and morning whistle the portion of the tune you wish him to learn or play it on the flute. Feed him before you begin and put a fat, lively worm where he can see it. After you have whistled or played the air, say 20 times, stop so that the bird may

have an opportunity of imitating it. If he should make the attempt, give him the worm at once, praising and caressing him meanwhile. He will soon begin to see why a reward was given to him, and he will not be slow in trying to earn it. When once he has learned the tune he will never forget it, and it will pass into and become a part of his song. After the blackbird has completed his education he should be placed near some other singing bird, whose notes he would soon learn and blend with his own.

WHY THEY GROW

Lulu was watching her mother work among the flowers. "Mamma, I know why flowers grow," she said; "they want to get out of the dirt."—Christian Intelligencer.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

STILT TOURNAMENT

THE "stilt tournament" is a game which will interest all the boys. To play this game mark off a circle about 20 feet in diameter. Then choose sides having from 8 to 10 men on a team. All players must be mounted on stilts and it is best to use rather short stilts. The object of the game is for one team to drive the other from the circle. This is done by the players leaning against each other or pressing one another out of the circle.

As it takes but a slight push to cause a player to dismount from his stilts or to leave the circle, there should, therefore, be no rough play.

Any player who has the misfortune to lose his balance, causing him to dismount, from his stilts or to be forced outside the circle, must be counted out.—What-to-Do.

SAND PUTTING RACE

Some old tennis balls are wanted and a certain number of deep holes—not very large in circumference—are dug anywhere about in the sand. They are numbered at random, either with a bamboo cane flying a numbered banner or by merely drawing the numbers on the ground by the holes. The winning post consists of a sunken bucket.

The start takes place from a line on which all the racing balls lie. Spades are used for driving. At the word "go" the balls are driven toward hole I. A scramble ensues to reach it first, and when a ball has been holed the spade has to get it out—no hands allowed—and off it goes to hole II. This may be quite a long way from the first, so backward and forward the players fly till finally the bucket is the last to receive the ball. The first in wins.—New York Tribune.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

GROWTH OF ENGLISH TOY TRADE SIGHTS OF A CALIFORNIA TRIP

ANYONE who has had even a little to do with the modern child can hardly have helped being struck by the enormous advance, both in ingenuity and finish, manifested in the modern toy as compared with the article to which he was himself accustomed in his boyhood, says a London special. Seeing this outward manifestation of an evident activity in the toy trade, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Hamley, whose name is probably far and away the best known to the public in connection with toys, to learn something concerning the industry with which he is so prominently associated.

Mr. Hamley was quite ready to give all the information he could and entered into the subject with the enthusiasm born of 25 years personal experience in the toy trade, to say nothing of the long experience of his father and also of

heads and every sort of part for all this vast collection; in fact, the repairing of dolls is one of the chief features of the business. Mr. Hamley went on to explain that the highest price for the ordinary stock doll would be about 10 guineas, but much larger prices were paid by customers in many cases. Dolls were supplied with regular trousseaus, each garment most beautifully finished with lace and insertion, just as in the case of those supplied to the ordinary lady. It could, therefore, be easily understood that the wardrobe of a doll would often run to a considerable figure.

Some idea of the advance which has been made in toy construction was exhibited by the specimens of "tin soldiers" shown, these figures being able to move their arms and go through evolutions undreamt of in the boyhood of the average grown-up. This was particularly marked in the case of a box of boy scouts, who could be put into quite a number of the attitudes of the members of that active and resourceful organization. Among other things, to which Mr. Hamley pointed with pride were some suites of furniture, designed for children, which would



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TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM
From "Alice in Wonderland."

his grandfather before him. Mr. Hamley had no doubt whatever as to the prosperity of the English toy trade; not only had the one establishment bearing his name increased sixfold within his experience, but on all sides there were evidences of new centers for the manufacture and sale of playthings for the rising generation. Asked whether the development noticeable in England was also in progress in France and Germany, Mr. Hamley replied that so far as he could say anything, as a result of the visits he paid to the continent from time to time, there appeared to have been no particular development in the toy trade in France and Germany. He was led to this conclusion by the fact that he had dealings with a number of toy concerns, and he could not remember any addition to their number, in fact he had not seen any fresh toy shops during his visits, nor did the number of toys obtained from foreign sources tend to increase, as he had ample opportunity to know from the accounts of his business.

Asked by the Monitor representative what were the chief lines of toys obtained from the continent, Mr. Hamley said that little was got from France except the better class of mechanical toys. As an illustration, he pointed to some figures contained in a glass case. One of these, representing a skirt dancer was certainly an exquisite piece of work, both the figure and dress manifesting extraordinary grace. This figure, Mr. Hamley explained could be made to sway and move its arms and legs in a truly remarkable fashion, and work of this nature was not so far undertaken in this country. From Germany, he said, came chiefly the cheaper mechanical toys, sold as a rule at prices ranging from 1d. to 2s. 6d. The Germans, he said, owed to their cheaper labor, were able to turn out things of this sort in bulk at prices which, thanks to the absence of customs barriers in this country, enabled them to defy our competition. Mr. Hamley spoke with regret of the foreign tariffs which tended to restrict the exports of English toys; this he especially deplored in the case of the United States, in which country he was sure there would be an immense demand for English toys. The Americans, he said, seemed to devote themselves more to certain lines. Some new toys would be invented and become the rage, with the result that American manufacturers would turn it out by the million. But he was sure that Americans would welcome the immense variety noticeable in English toys if these could be introduced into the country at the same prices as those which ruled on this side of the Atlantic.

The Monitor representative's talk with Mr. Hamley took place while moving about the establishment, and Mr. Hamley pointed to the vast and varied stock of British toys stacked on all sides. No one, he said, could touch us in the matter of rag dolls. Teddy bears, gollywogs and such woolly articles. Again, he pointed to the jig-saw puzzles, and explained that at the time the demand for them was at its highest he spent on their construction as much as £5000 a year in wages alone. The royal family, he said, had for the last three years been constant customers, and a large supply of jig-saw puzzles had found their way into the royal households.

It was with regard to the English dolls, however, that Mr. Hamley spoke with most enthusiasm and pride. We keep, he said, many as 30 different kinds, he said, wax dolls, china dolls, celluloid dolls and composition dolls and what not, and in each case we keep 14 sizes, with clothes to match. Not only, continued Mr. Hamley, do we keep this vast variety of brand new dolls, but, knowing the destructive nature of children, we undertake to supply eyes, legs, arms,



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MOUSER
Famous Dick Whittington cat.

appear to them in much the same proportion as ordinary furniture appears to the adult. Mr. Hamley confided that his children each had their own little suite, and were brought up to regard themselves strictly to their own furniture. Space does not allow of reference to the many wonderful playthings which Mr. Hamley pointed out, but the net impression made was that, so far as his playthings are concerned, the modern child is brought up in singularly favorable circumstances.

KING'S WISH

A pathetic little story is told of the King of Spain, who one day when out with his nurse, saw some little boys of his own size and wanted to play with them.

"Why must I not?" he questioned his nurse.

"Because you are a little King," was the answer.

"Then, if you please, nurse," cried the little fellow, promptly, "I would rather be a little boy."

—Chicago Record Herald.

POTOMAC ONCE AN INLAND SEA DOLL AND HOUSE MADE OF COBS

THE great Potomac gorge was not always, as it is today, one of the most beautiful and picturesque of river valleys. The United States geological survey has recently published a geologic folio describing about 460 square miles, including a portion of the Potomac valley—the areas known as the Pawpaw and Hancock quadrangles, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. This folio (No. 179), which was written by George W. Stose, contains a most interesting account of the gradual cutting down by the river of this deep gorge during thousands of years.

The area is located in a part of the Potomac valley where the river winds in great curves through a deep gorge with densely wooded slopes. As the railroad traveler swings around these sharp bends which almost meet before they reverse and realizes that it takes three times as long to ride between two points as it would to go in a straight line, he may wonder how the river acquired such a course.

In a view from the tops of the ridges, it can be seen that many of the hills are flat and of about the same altitude, and that if the valleys were filled up they would form a nearly level plain. This feature is also excellently shown by the topographic map which forms a part of the folio. Mr. Stose says that many thousand years ago the Potomac flowed toward the sea upon this plain, which at that time was much lower in altitude—in fact, so near the level of the sea that the stream was very sluggish and wandered about in its valley, as is the custom of streams with low grade, such as the Mississippi. Later, when the interior of the continent was somewhat elevated, the streams became "rejuvenated" and cut down their channels, first into the soft detritus which had accumulated in the flat valley and eventually into the hard rocks beneath. As the continent rose still higher, they cut deeper into the rocks, and, as a result, the Potomac is now deeply entrenched in these winding gorges. One stream in the area, however, is making a change by cutting off a meander and taking a short cut through a hill, producing a beautiful cataract. This stream is shown in the photographic illustrations of the folio, as are also the remnants of the elevated plain on the hillsides, once the valley of the Potomac.

Other marvelous features which the

CALIFORNIA contains only a small part of the wonders of America, but this state alone presents to the tourist a marvelously varied combination of majesty and beauty, coast and mountain, crystal lakes and highest falls, weird deserts and fertile plains, giant trees and orange groves, each possessing a peculiar fascination all its own. Add to these easily accessible attractions, others new, wild, romantic, rich in adventure and discovery, and the story is but just begun. A Monitor reader sends a sketch of a trip of this kind recently made by two ladies and a man, in the desert region of San Diego county. They started from Warner Springs, a mountain resort some 70 miles by auto stage, east from San Diego.

The hostess, who is quite a collector of Indian relics, had learned of some cliff dweller ruins in the Santa Rosa mountains that were said to be easily accessible. She and I, with a reliable man, decided to make the trip. Our outfit consisted of a camp wagon with two stout horses, as we must carry feed and water for our team part of the way, besides everything needed for a week or more out of reach of supplies. We left the Springs March 19, making a dry camp that night, our bed on the sand in our sleeping bags. How the coyotes howled that night! But we soon slept soundly, with the coyotes' wailing sounding. A glorious sunrise greeted us next morning, with songs of the desert mocking bird. We were in a different world, full of surprises, a new "Alice in Wonderland." Here all vegetation had thorns, and everything with thorns was in bloom. It would seem impossible for animals to live here, but it is the home of the rare mountain sheep, while deer are often seen, and some carnivorous animals.

Our trail now led through dry lake beds and past strange gypsum strata. Suddenly appeared a fine view of Salton sea, its blue waters looking strangely out of place in this desert. Then the Santa Rosa mountains came into view, but the more we traveled toward them the further away they appeared to be. The days were hot, but the nights delightful. Next day we passed through a fertile valley showing many strange and beautiful flowers. The event of the day was a surprise, a clear blue lake, stretching out in the desert sands. Looking for a camping place next night we found an old prospector's cabin, which to our delight proved to be inhabited. The long occupant was no less pleased to see us, doing everything he could to entertain us; and he did it royally. He brought vegetables and even strawberries (in March) from his garden; he in turn sharing our supplies.

Our host proved to be one of those adventurous people who live apart from civilization. He had in this remote desert cabin a wonderful collection of firearms, knives, minerals, etc., and was

himself full of the wildest stories, that might have been experienced by such a character. He was now searching for the famous Jake Pegleg mine. Best of all for us he volunteered to be our guide, as he knew all the trails and location of the Indian ruins. We were first taken to a place where Indian relics were scattered all over the mesa; fine arrow-heads, beads and pottery in abundance.

This whole trip was one of astonishing surprises. Each new scene was unique, and gave no intimation of what is well named the canyon of a Thousand Palms. I had never seen the palm growing wild. Magnificent trees they were, like our familiar fan palm. We saw here desert quail, coyotes, scorpions, and ants unlike any I had ever seen, black with white and brown stripes. All too soon the low descending sun indicated the necessity of getting back to camp. Our way led through a cactus forest, and gave us a grand view of the desert sunset.

Early morning found us on our way to the cliff dweller ruins. Only trained horses and good riders could make this trip. The trails were very steep and rugged. We found fresh tracks of the mountain lion and sheep. A curious sight was the wild bee honey caves. The honey had a delicious wild flavor, owing to the peculiar flowers. Our guide told of rare flowers found only in Coyote Creek canyon. The California State University sent a botanist here one summer who collected many new and rare specimens. Climbing over much desolate waste, we came at last to a mesa on the side of Santa Rosa. Here we found what appeared to be mounds marked with ollas (water jars) containing mountain sheep horns. There were all sizes of mutations (the stone mortar and pestles used to grind food). There were only traces of dwellings here. The only water supply was in the canyon way down below.

What would the high crest ahead reveal? Stretching away below was a miniature Grand Canyon! The wonderful coloring was all new. We must see more of this wonder. It was a rough descent, but the prospecting richly repaid the effort. As it was getting late, our guide proposed a short cut back. There were places where it was impossible to ride. On emerging from one of these precipitous dry water courses, I had another surprise. As I came to where I could mount again I found myself face to face with a huge mountain lion! It was rather a startling situation for a girl not brought up in the wilds. I was, however, so intent on making the most of a fine view of this wild monarch that I felt no fear for myself. My concern was for my frantic horse with his precious load of relics. The lion looked me over till he seemed satisfied, then walked leisurely away and was out of sight before the others came up. I certainly had a fine view of him. Next morning we started for home, arriving safely in due time, ending a most weird, wonderful and entrancing trip.

LITTLE PROBLEM

31. "How many marbles have you?" asked Fred's mother. "Well," said Fred, "if you add one quarter to one third of the number, you will have ten more than half the number." How many marbles had Fred?

Answer to Little Problem No. 30.—Hicks walked for nine days, and as he walked 117 miles altogether, his average was 13 miles. As his increase was regular each day, he must have walked the exact average on the middle day—namely, the fifth day. Thus on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth days he must have walked 14, 15, 16 and 17 miles, and on the fourth, third, second and first days he must have walked 12, 11, 10 and 9 miles. By adding these figures together we get 117 miles, which shows that the answer is correct.

SCHOOL IS NOTED

What city in England should a hungry boy live in?
Eat-on (Eton).—Sacramento Union.

MAPLE AND PINE

Said the maple to the pine,
"Don't you want a dress like mine,
Turning into gorgeous colors
In September?"

"Well," replied the little pine,
"I will own it's very fine
While it lasts you; but how is it
In December?"

"I'm contented to be seen
In this handsome dress of green;
And to change it I don't see
Sufficient reason."

"Now, dear maple," said the pine,
"Don't you want a dress like mine
That will last and look well
In any season?"

"No, I thank you, little pine."
Said the maple, "I decline,
Since for autumn reds and yellows
I've a passion."

"Those green dresses look so strange
When the oaks and beeches change;
Why! I couldn't bear to be so
Out of fashion!"

—Progressive Teacher.

COIN TRICK

This is a very simple and effective trick. The articles required to perform it are a glass of water, a silver half dollar, a handkerchief and a round piece of glass, the size of a silver half dollar. Conceal the glass disc in the palm of the hand and show the audience the half dollar. Hold the handkerchief in one hand and place the hand holding the coin and disc under it so that the disc can be grasped by the hand holding the handkerchief. Remove the coin by holding it in the palm of the hand and slip it, unobserved, into a pocket.

Ask some one in the audience to hold the handkerchief with the enclosed disc and ask him to let it drop into the glass of water as the handkerchief covers both. The falling glass can be heard, but upon removing the handkerchief nothing can be seen of the half dollar. The circular glass disc cannot be seen in the water.

—Popular Mechanics.

HARPIST

The infant-class teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupations. The question was asked, "What do you call a man who plays on a harp?" A youngster quickly answered, "An Italian."—Zion's Herald.

UNSOCIABLE

What are the most unsociable things in the world?
Milestones, because you never see two of them together.—New York World.

FOOTMEN'S DUTY

Most people think that a footman is a sort of relic handed down from ancient times when the aristocrats were literally waited upon hand and foot. As a matter of fact the original footman did not ride on the box with the driver or sit like a statue on the seat behind, to bustle down and open the coach door, as at present; his sphere was one of great usefulness.

In the "good old times" the public roads of England were so very poor that the coaches had to be helped over the muddy places, and it was the duty of the footmen to do this work. They would run by the side or in the rear of the coaches, and when the vehicle threatened to get stuck in the mud, they would put their shoulders to the wheels and help it out of the mire. It is only natural to think that the footmen in such cases would have a hard task to keep pace with the coach, but as a matter of fact the public roads of 200 years ago were so poor that it was considered "smart driving" if a coach went three or four miles an hour.—The Youths World.

LOGICAL

"Pa, what is a brooklet?"
"A small brook, my son. Now go out and play, daddy wants to read the paper."
Pause.
"Pa!"
"Well, what is it?"
"Is a streamlet a small stream?"
"Yes, yes, run along now."
Longer pause.
"Say, pa, is a hamlet a small ham?"
Brooklyn "Life"

CAMERA CONTEST

THIS is a Florida cat, named Thomas, asking for his dinner. The picture is from Edith Langdon, St. Petersburg, who writes: "This cat, now three years old, has always called for his meals in this way. He was never trained to do so, but from tiny kittenhood has stood up and called loudly for his milk."

Miss Langdon receives this week's \$1 award. Honorable mention: Donovan McCarty, Olney, Ill.; Vera Alber, Greeley, Col.; Paul Eddy, Gerard, Weeping Water, Neb.; May Wienke, Saginaw, Mich.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The



ASKING FOR DINNER
Florida cat that sits up and calls for its meals

Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

FISHES THAT BUILD NESTS

AS Dick turned from the window where he watched the robins build their nest, he jostled the glass of goldfish.

"Sorry I frightened them," Dick said, as the wee fishes circled their prison. "But fishes aren't interesting like birds. They don't build nests."

"Some do," said Uncle Richard, shutting his book.

"Fishes build nests!" exclaimed Dick, incredulously.

"To be sure, many do no more than pick out a good place to lay the eggs," acknowledged Uncle Richard. "Sunfish and black bass, though, clear away weeds and stones from the spot they select before they lay the eggs there."

"Catfish do that, too. Why, a pair of American catfish in an aquarium moved a gallon of pebbles to the end of the tank, the first night they spent in it! Part of the pebbles were three-quarters of an inch through. They cleared a space two feet long and over a foot wide. And when some one next morning sprinkled a pint more of gravel on the cleared place, they had that away in a few moments."

"A catfish in Australia uses the stones it finds near its nest to pile in a heap over the eggs to protect them. Father Catfish stands guard for several weeks after the small fry hatch; among fishes it is usually the father, not the mother, that looks after the young."

"How can he?" interrupted Dick. "He hasn't anything to do it with!"

"He scoops out a hollow by swinging his body round and round in the soft ooze," explained Uncle Richard, "and breaks off with his nose young shoots that are in the way. After Mother Mudfish lays eggs in the nest he has made her, he swims over it every little while, moving his fins to free the eggs from the mud that would smother them if he didn't keep them washed clean. Besides, he sees that nothing disturbs the nest, and fights any fish bold enough to intrude."

"A fish in Africa makes a floating nest among swamp grasses. The nest is a large one, two feet long and a foot wide, has to be large to find room for the thousand amber eggs it must hold."

"Another African fish builds a cocoon for itself. It lives in shallow waters that dry up after the rainy season is over. When the water goes, the fish burrows into the mud, and winds a cocoon around itself made from a sticky substance it manufactures. It is a larger cocoon than you ever saw, for the fish is 18 inches long. It gets air to breathe through a tube which leads from the cocoon to the surface of the ground, and lives months in this snug bed, half asleep. When the rains begin and the swamp fills with water again, the fish comes out of its hiding-place. The natives are very fond of its soft, white flesh. They hunt the cocoons in the dried swamps, dig them up, and carry them away to eat."

"But of all the fishes," continued Uncle Richard, "the little stickleback is the most ingenious nest builder, and takes best care of its young. Father Stickleback it is who constructs the nest of bits of sticks, grass, leaves and roots, and glues them together with a silky thread like a spider web, that he spins himself. It is a nest a bird might be proud of."

—Alice Mary Farrington, in Sunday School Times.

LEARNING HOW TO SAIL A BOAT

EVERY boy ought to know how to sail a boat. It is always best to begin with a small boat and a single sail. By learning how one sail works one is better prepared to learn the manner in which additional sails help it. A small catboat or a good wide sharpie, with a leg of mutton sail, is the best thing for a boy to begin with. Never start with a boat that carries a jib. Use of few amateur sailors understand the very first, simply because they never mastered the uses of the mainsail.

For the beginner there should be something at the masthead to tell him the exact direction of the wind. Any little bit of bunting on a wire that will turn freely will answer the purpose, but it should be high enough above the mast to prevent it from getting into the pulley at the masthead when it hangs down in a calm.

The first thing to look at in buying a boat, says the New York Sun, is to see that the sail sets as flat as possible, because if a sail has too much belly on it it holds the wind instead of letting it slide off, and no boat will sail well that does not spill the wind freely out of its sails.

The action of the wind in moving a boat in any given direction depends on the resistance of the water, and it is to supply this resistance to going sideways that boats are provided with keels and centerboards. A boat should be difficult to move sideways and very easy to move forward.

Unless you are going straight before the wind the wind will be always trying to blow your boat sideways, but as it does not move easily in that direction it follows what is called the line of least resistance and goes forward.

The theory of sailing is the theory of the catch on a door. When you slam a door shut, the door jamb strikes the catch on the beveled edge, and as the rim of the lock prevents the catch from going sideways it slides into the door.

Substitute the wind for the door jamb and a sail for the catch, with the keel

of the boat for the rim of the lock. When the wind strikes the sail and tries to push it back the keel holds it, so the wind pushes it to one side, sending the boat forward, just as the door jamb pushes the catch forward.

The wind must always be allowed to slide off the sail, to push it on one side as it goes by, like the jamb pushing the door catch, or your boat will be upset.

The first thing to learn in sailing a boat is that the proper place for the sail is always so that the angle of incidence made by the wind shall give an angle of reflection which shall be in line with the keel of the boat. The angle of incidence is the angle at which the wind strikes the sail. The angle of reflection is that at which the wind would rebound from the sail if it were a rubber ball. The little telltale, as it is called, at the masthead will always show the angle of incidence for the wind.

GREAT HUNTER

The talk had turned upon hunting, and by and by one of the adult visitors, noting Jamie's rapt and eager look, remarked cheerily,

"Well, sonny, I don't suppose you've had a chance to do much hunting yet?"

"Not many kinds, but lots of it," explained Jimmie. "I've never hunted bears or lions, but I've hunted grannies' spectacles 'most all over the world!"—Western Christian Advocate.

♦♦♦

KEPT UP HIS END

Mark Lemon in one of his books tells of a fat little urchin who passed his instructor on the street without bowing.

"What has become of your manners, sir?" cried the teacher, shocked and frowning. "It seems to me that you are better fed than taught."

"Yes, sir," replied the boy solemnly, "I feeds myself, sir."

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with subjects of general interest.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—News-papers published at sea were first regarded as a novelty and contained but little reading matter, the space being taken up with advertisements, but at the present time the newspapers printed aboard ship are containing the happenings of the world—a long-dreamed-of project, made possible by wireless telegraphy. In 1904 Marconi wrote that the paper published at sea would spring into great favor, for it was absolutely unique and occupied an entirely new field. Today the news service is as certain as on shore and in addition to the news features of the paper there are articles on a variety of subjects most ably edited. On the last westward trip of the Lusitania the Daily Bulletin was increased to 12 pages because of the increased demand for advertising and news space.

PITTSBURGH SUN—Trade extension tours as a means of attracting attention to a city and promoting business relations between it and its territory are no longer a mere experiment, nor are they looked upon as "junketing trips." For more than 10 years Pittsburgh business men have been taking trips in special trains over territory from which trade might be drawn to this city and they have found the plan to be practicable and productive of good results. There should be no doubt at all, then, that the great tour of western and southwestern states that starts with a "Made in Pittsburgh" special train will prove a splendid success. The train itself, every part of it made in Pittsburgh, will be a remarkable advertisement of our diversified industries. But in addition the train is loaded with many other exhibits of Pittsburgh products, and its list of boomers includes representatives of practically every industry and line of business, who will talk of the advantages of dealing with Pittsburgh, from the time they leave until they return. The excursion is under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Its itinerary takes in 18 states, from the lakes to the gulf, and

the party will not return until Sept. 28. It is advertising Pittsburgh on a big scale. It is a step toward looking upon the whole country as the territory of Pittsburgh, and deserves a measure of success in keeping with its enterprise.

SACRAMENTO UNION—California's rapid increase in population, which is estimated to exceed 150,000 a year, is largely claimed by the orchard regions and farming communities. In time, this augmented population will mean a considerable increase in California's manufacturing enterprises. The people who are coming cannot live on fruit and grain alone, nor is it desirable that they send to points outside the state for their manufactured supplies. The commonwealth should be able to supply all demands, for this is a state of most varied capabilities. Money is in demand for the establishing of these infant industries and to this end it is pleasing to note that financial authorities report that Californians are to a greater extent than ever converting their eastern securities into cash and reinvesting in enterprises within this state.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Preparations for revolutionizing the appearance of the government's paper money have gone ahead quietly, and before it knows it the public will be handling the new notes. People are likely to be critical of sudden changes in style on the part of old acquaintances, and possibly the new issues will be condemned by some simply because they lack the homely familiarity to which the public eye has been long accustomed. Modifications in the designs of our gold coins have called forth a good deal of excited protest, and Congress not long ago rescinded a change order by the treasury department. Yet the average man sees gold coins only at long intervals, while he lives on terms of daily intimacy with the greenbacks. The changes in the outward aspect of these close companions are therefore likely to excite universal comment, and in that comment it would be foolish to expect at first a general note of commendation.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

AGRICULTURE HAS FRIENDS
A scholar says that culture may be divided into three classes—musical, literary and artistic. He may be correct, but there are those who wouldn't take the three for agriculture.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE ROYAL RING
The harvest song is ringing,
And that's the royal ring!
Who can beat the singing
When the dollars start to sing?
—Detroit Free Press.

WORKS ARE LOFTY
"Do you see yonder man? He is one of our high-standard authors."
"Indeed! What are his principal works?"
"The flags on our principal skyscrapers."—San Francisco Examiner.

NOTHING COMMON WANTED
"They say that Mrs. Neurich is becoming more discriminating every day."
"Yes, indeed; you should have seen how mortified she was when she learned that her husband owned common stock in a railroad."—Satire.

MODEST AMBITION
"I don't want to be a millionaire, but I would like to be rich enough to afford one thing."
"And what is that?"
"To have new potatoes when they're really new."—Spokane Chronicle.

FREE IN ACTION
By no set rule the child aspires
To laughter and to light;
A bloom of innate goodness, she,
And of inviolate right.
—Baltimore Sun.

CLOCK WAS ALL RIGHT
"Maria, look at the clock. Is the pendulum oscillating?"
"Law, no, ma'am. It's just swinging back an' forrard, all right."—San Francisco Examiner.

JAPANESE ARTIST IN MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Yamada Baske, a Japanese artist whose work has received favorable criticism in Europe and America, has arrived here from Tokyo with his family, and has decided to establish a permanent residence. Mr. Baske spent two summers here several years ago, exhibiting paintings and obtaining material for further work. Mr. Baske attended the University of Pennsylvania, leaving that institution to graduate at the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia. He has done considerable painting in America and Europe, and is known to many prominent critics of both continents. His work began to gain notice when he combined European and American methods in his paintings. This knack with him was the foundation of prestige.

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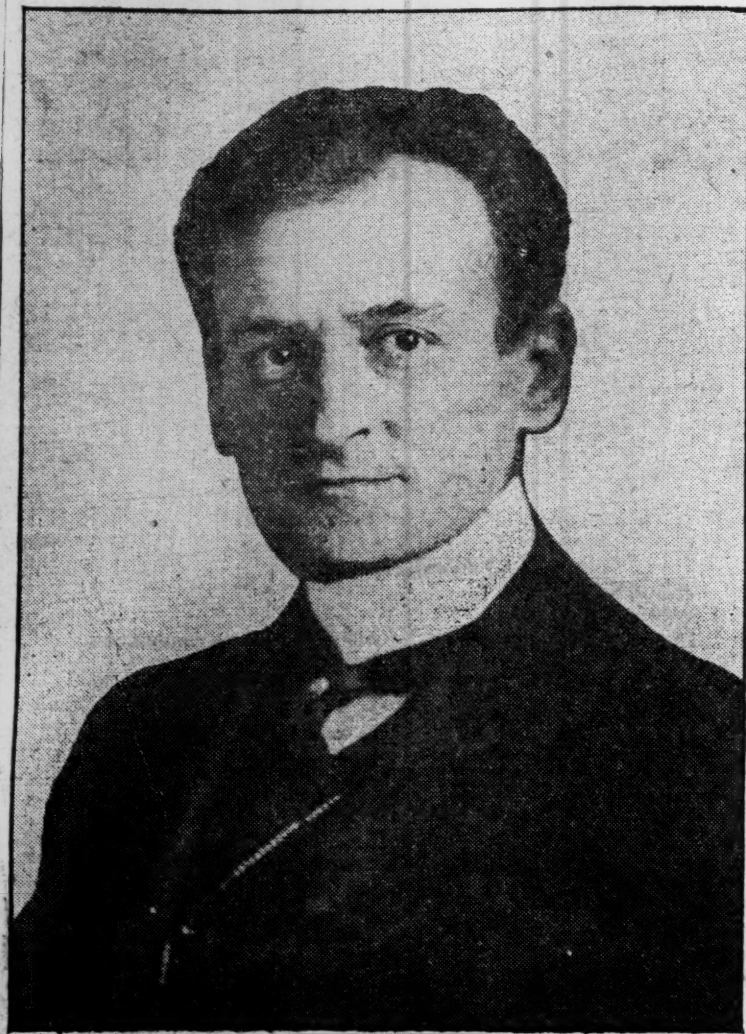
ing music, modelling and painting,

Symphony Men Predict Large Season

SYMPHONY SEASON NEARING

New Players in String and Wind Sections of Orchestra to Take Places of Retiring Members

MUSICAL PUBLIC ALERT FOR DR. MUCK



(Photo by Garo, Boston)

Coming of renowned interpreter of orchestral masters stirs anticipations of symphony orchestra patrons

ACCORDING to predictions of the Symphony hall managers, the demand for season tickets at the Symphony concert auction sales this year, owing to the return of Dr. Karl Muck as conductor, will be far greater than any previous year. The predictions are based on advance orders reported from the ticket agents who act as bidders and brokers for patrons of the concerts, choosing locations and offering premiums according to the exigencies of the sale. How many persons will attend the auctions to bid for seats on their own account there is no way of telling.

The desirable end of such demand, so as the managers are concerned, would be a complete subscription of the Saturday night concerts. The Friday afternoon rehearsals, may be expected, as in former years, to sell out entirely. The only difference that can come here will be in the size of the premiums offered the auctioneer.

In the Carnegie hall series of concerts New York, where subscription books have been opened and a flat scale of prices prevailed, the demand has surpassed former records. Less than 100 seats remain, the managers report, for the five Thursday night concerts in that city of the monthly tours. Every box in Carnegie hall is reported sold for that series of concerts. For the Saturday afternoon series there are about 100 seats that have not yet been taken by subscription, and to counterbalance these there are

more than enough applications now on file, it is said, to take every one of them.

New players in the Boston Symphony orchestra the coming season include Otto Urak, who will sit at the first desk of the cello section with Mr. Warnke; Walter Habenich, who will be the principal of the second violin section; Albert Chevrot, who will be the third flutist; Pierre Fosse, who will be the third oboist; Max Fuhrmann, who will play in the bassoon section; Maurice Koessler, who will play on the first violin side; Ernst Huebner, who will play fourth horn; Bruno Steinke, who will play in the cello section; and Mr. Berliner, formerly with the Boston opera house orchestra, who will be one of the viola players.

Mr. Urack has been cello soloist of the Bayreuth festival orchestra. Mr. Habenich has been first concert-master of the Philharmonic orchestra of Kiel, Germany. Mr. Koessler has been at the second desk of the first violins in the Royal opera, Berlin. Mr. Chevrot has the distinction of winning the first prize for flute playing at the Paris conservatory. Mr. Fosse has won the first prize at the Paris conservatory in the oboe. Dr. Muck is understood to be responsible for all the new appointments.

Retiring members of the orchestra include Messrs. Kraft, Barleben, Eicheim, Schroeder, Hadley, Fox, Sautet, Regestein, Smalley and Schumann.

MUSIC NOTES

Expecting a larger registration than they have had in any previous year, the officers of the New England Conservatory of Music are preparing for the first day of school, Sept. 19. Already many students have arrived and have taken their pick of the board and room opportunities that are held out every fall in the musical quarter of the city. This quarter, lying in the square mile to the east, north and south of the conservatory building, increases the number of inhabitants of Boston by at least 2000 when the students arrive for the winter work. Counting students who will live out of town, at least 3000 men and women will attend the conservatory classes this year; and more, too, if the registration exceeds the record of last year.

The reduced price on season tickets for the Boston opera season with the requirement of 25 per cent deposit continues in the sale of the box office of the opera house on Huntington avenue. The office is open from 10 to 3 o'clock daily.

The Worcester County Musical Association gives its fifty-fifth festival in Mechanics hall, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20 to Oct. 4, presenting "Horn Novissima" and "Ruth" as its principal choral numbers, with Arthur Mees conducting. The orchestra will be Boston Symphony men under the lead of Gustav Stribe. The soloists include the following: Sopranos, Miss Alma Gluck, Mrs. Caroline Hudson Alexander; contraltos, Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Margaret Keyes; tenors, Lambert Murphy, William Wheeler; baritone, Reinold Werrenrath; Horatio Connell; violinist, Miss Irma Seydel; pianist, Mme. Yolanda Moro. Among the recent events in the sum-

OF THE WORKS OF GEORGES BIZET

"Carmen," Now Long Popular Everywhere, Not Successful at First, Though Composer Saw It Accepted in Vienna

WHAT some French writers have called the myth of the failure of "Carmen" is generally accepted as fact. The story of Georges Bizet's repeated brave efforts to write what would reach the public heart and establish his work as successful—that means really as having a message of inspiration or cheer for the world—is always an encouragement, no matter how often told. For he succeeded, even in the moment when he seemed to fail. The historian of today is a little loath, therefore, to accept the verdict that "Carmen" was not a total failure at its debut, but was accepted at first hearing as an excellent work and had a decent run of 40 performances.

Bizet's enthusiastic biographer, Pigot, will have none of this shattering of a favorite tradition. He finds that even granting the 40 performances—to be exact they were 37—this is negligible in the light of what "Carmen" has since achieved. The time came when the director of the Opera Comique could say, "My theater has given 'Carmen' 1400 times," and when every music center of any importance had perhaps had bigger houses for "Carmen" than for any other work.

The list of Bizet's works, as viewed in the sympathetic pages of Pigot's biography, is a surprise to those who are inclined to think of him as a man of a single masterpiece. The generosity of the historian makes a masterpiece even of "Djamileh." Yet one recalls that a few years ago there was talk of preparing an English version of this charming little opera for the use of the students at the New England conservatory. But partly on the advice of Mr. Lang, always in the van of progress, this sparkling and tuneful music was rejected, and the conservatory pupils lost the pleasure which singers must all find in the essentially tuneful and vocal music of Bizet. But this choice was made at a moment when ultra modern music was much in the public ear, and anything which partakes of the simple clear brightness of Mozart, as certainly Bizet's writing does, sounded childish. The time is no doubt coming when again music of the childly quality will be welcome, just as the simple poets have held their own even along with the admiration for the stately dignities of a Milton or the riddles of a Browning. It takes all sorts of people to make a world, we say, and it certainly takes all sorts of music to make a repertoire.

The "Fair Maid of Perth," named in French rather absurdly "La Jolie Fille de Perth" (The Pretty Girl of Perth) was Bizet's next serious effort. Pigot says that the librettist left very little of the originality and local color of Scott in the work. It appears like any other story of a lovers' misunderstanding. Pigot remarks on the power of the scene between the two pipers of the opposing clans, and says that Bizet could have made a thing of power and beauty of this; but the librettist did not avail himself of this fine romantic material. The failure of the opera may partly be accounted for in the weakness of the libretto. The work had a great success the first night, when perhaps the more purely musical judgment was made; but the great public never found it compelling, and it had only 21 performances. It has occasionally been heard at other theaters in Europe.

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which he regretted, in the passages cited by the critics.

The next work was "Djamileh" with its oriental story, again a case of a weak libretto destroying the charming music Bizet wasted on it. Incidentally it is interesting to know that Bizet wrote some parts for a work based on Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Four months after "Djamileh" came "L'Arlesienne," this time a scene laid in France, in fair Provence. The drama is Daudet's and the work of Bizet is really incidental music, 24 numbers. The work was an attempt to restore the old time melodrama in its true sense—a drama enhanced, and colored by music, the drama retaining the lead. The word has come today to have quite a different significance, however.

This work seems to have won more praise than anything of Bizet's on its first appearance. The work has depth of charm and beauty, in both words and music; yet had only 15 performances at the time of its debut. But the orchestral suite which was made of the music has since then been one of the most successful works in the repertoire of nearly all orchestras, both in France and in other countries. After "Carmen's" success had arrived, there was some debate over the reproduction of "L'Arlesienne," but at last the Odeon brought it out in 1885. The success was so great that the usual time of closing the theater was delayed two weeks, and since then the piece has always been included in the regular repertoire of the Odeon. It has been played at least 500 times.

The slight success of "Carmen" has already been touched upon, and the effect of this disappointment on Bizet seems to have been severe. Yet he was not without consolation, for the day before he passed away the contract from Vienna arrived, whereby the work was to have a hearing there, the first of French works, says Pigot, to be accepted at Vienna—1875.

The work was an enormous success in the Austrian capital and yet an attempt to revive it in Paris at this time failed, and it was not until 1883, after the opera had had a brilliant career elsewhere in Europe, that the great acclaim of Paris was at last accorded it. The thousandth performance of "Carmen" occurred at Paris in 1904, with a big festival, and the singer of the chief role was, of course, Mme. Calve.

In 1911 a French journal instituted a popular tribunal to vote on the respective merits of favorite operas for the Opera Comique. "Carmen" received 26,000 votes, the rest as follows: "Manon" 20,000, "Louise" 15,000, "Lakme" 14,000, "Werther" 13,000, "Mignon" 12,000, "Mireille" (a work hardly known in the United States) 10,000, "Barber of Seville" 9000, "Boheme" 6500, "Traviata" 5000.

PLAN CALLS FOR NEW WATERWAY TO GULF

JACKSON, Miss.—Dr. E. N. Lowe, state geologist, who has given considerable thought to the subject of so diverting the overflow waters of the Tennessee river, as not only to relieve the main stream of the Mississippi of the additional burden of carrying that overflow during flood stages, but to open up an alternate waterway from the Ohio river valley to the gulf, has been interviewed or written to by a number of men who were attracted by the novelty of the scheme.

While some are skeptical as to the practicability of his plan to divert the overflow from the Tennessee, by way of tributary waterways and a short canal system connecting this flow with the Tombigbee valley, says the Picayune, he has reduced his proposition to such an array of figures and measurements as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme.

Dr. Lowe has just completed an extended review of the subject. It is contended that it is not reasonable that "the revenues of the national government should be lavishly expended to reclaim the desert areas of the West, where no inhabitant, save the coyote, rattlesnake and prairie dog, dwells, or can dwell, until reclaimed, while vast

areas of the richest soils on earth, and where loyal citizens of these United States, now have their homes and property, should be subject to overflow, because of the neglect of the national government to control the nation's water.

"The diverting of these waters through the Tombigbee would necessitate the building of strong levees along that stream. There are about 14,000,000 acres of low lands along the Tombigbee, much of which needs reclaiming. With strong levees reclamation is possible and land values would rapidly rise. It would lead to effective drainage of lands that are now practically useless."

"A new waterway, which by all means should be made navigable throughout, would be opened up, extending from Mobile bay almost due north to the Ohio river at Paducah, Ky. By glancing at the map, this will be seen to run almost parallel to the Mississippi river, through a territory rich in resources, much of which awaits development, and which is without a waterway to the sea—the cheapest transportation in the world. Such a waterway would be of immense commercial importance, especially so as the isthmian canal is nearing completion, and all the outlets on the gulf will enhance in importance."

Weymouth Fair closes exhibits

Weymouth — Forty-eighth annual cattle show and fair of Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society is holding its third and last day's exhibition at South Weymouth today.

A large number of prizes have been awarded for exhibits of vegetables, fruit, flowers, cattle, poultry, fancy handwork, and the work of school children.

FEW CHANGES IN FACULTY
EXETER, N. H.—The faculty at Phillips Exeter Academy when the school opens next week will be about the same as last year, with the exception of Howard W. Starkweather as assistant in chemistry and physics. He is a graduate from Bucknell University with the class of 1911, and also from the Harvard Graduate school.

Violins Cellos Double Basses



Your joy in playing is enhanced by the quality of the instrument. The following Violins have been selected with particular care. A well-rounded tone of exceptional purity characterizes each instrument.

Violins for Children (One-half and three-fourths sizes) \$4 to \$30
Violins for Beginners..... \$5 to \$25
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Violins for Professionals..... \$60 to \$150
Violins for Soloists..... \$200 to \$500
Violins for Artists..... \$600 to \$1200

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NEWTON PUBLIC PROPERTY VISITED

NEWTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles E. Hatfield, with Walter R. Forbush, public building commissioner, Charles W. Ross, street commissioner, and members of the board of alderman made their annual inspection today of public property.

Particular attention was paid by the inspecting party to the proposed widening of several streets, and the Boston

& Albany railroad bridge at Auburn dam. At the completion of the inspection tour the party lunched at the Brae Burn Country Club.

AIRSHIPS FOR MANEUVERS

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that besides a fleet of aeroplanes, three new airships will participate in the grand maneuvers of the British army. Motorcycles also are largely being used in scouting in the divisional work, taking the place of cavalry.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

BACH PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—18 HUNTINGTON AVENUE. HENRY DELLAFIELD, Director. The season of 1912-13, the fourth since the founding of the school, will be one of exceptional brilliance.

For nine years the Bach Piano School has been catering with marked success to the intelligent public. Each year the reputation of the school has been increasing until it is now recognized as being without a peer in the field of pianoforte instruction in New England. The management takes pleasure in announcing that this season's pupils' recitals will be of an unusually interesting character. A small music dictionary containing information of this school will be sent upon request. Fall term begins Sept. 9.

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TURKEY AND ITALY ARE SAID TO TURN TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK—All the great European powers have exercised their good offices in trying to arrange an understanding between Italy and Turkey on a basis which could be made the foundation for official peace negotiations, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

Both Italy and Turkey, it is understood, however, have declared that they would welcome the disinterested aid of the United States rather than offices of any other nation. Indeed, perhaps the most important service already rendered has been done through the unofficial initiative of Thomas J. O'Brien and William W. Rockhill, the American ambassadors respectively at Rome and at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON—While there is a disposition to assist in every proper way the restoration of peace between Italy and Turkey, officials of the state department say that the United States has made no official move in that direction.

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MR. PEAL & SON
30 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

HOW PUBLIC GARDEN HAS PAID THIS CITY

(Continued from page nineteen)

high tide, residents of Boston looked out from the common over a sheet of water extending to the Brookline hills, the Back Bay with its stately homes not having then even been thought of.

These marshes were sold at one time by the town, but when Charles street was finished in 1804, and a bit later the mill dam was under way, this project opened the eyes of the citizens to the prospective value of this seemingly worthless land, and it was bought back for \$55,000. Through ignorance as to the marshes' future importance, in 1850 they came near being sold again, but fortunately by a formal act of Legislature devoting the territory forever to park purposes was ratified.

In 1860 the work of laying out this tract of land and transforming marshes into a garden of loveliness began, George Meacham being the architect. The year 1867 saw the beautiful bridge completed lending to the place its most picturesque element.

It is interesting to note that the forerunner of this garden was the botanic garden, so-called, a huge conservatory located on the corner of Beacon and Charles streets. This was instituted in 1839 by Horace Gray, then one of Boston's foremost citizens and father of Chief Justice Gray. Mr. Gray bestowed both a great deal of his time and much of his private fortune on this place. It was filled with rare shrubbery and flowers and was open always to the public, but finally was destroyed by fire. However, it whetted public taste for the beautiful in nature and the garden of today is its natural outcome.

After the transformation and blossoming into life of the Public Garden came the filling in of what is now Arlington street. In 1868 the mill dam, or Beacon street, was made a free public highway, and thus began the history of the Back Bay district. Stately Arlington Street church overlooking the garden was constructed about 1861. So with the creating of a public garden from a salt marsh, there arose from the gradual but constant filling in westward a new Boston called the Back Bay district whose avenues were world-renowned and whose noble public buildings, churches, hotels, residences and business thoroughfares are perhaps not less splendid than any in the world.

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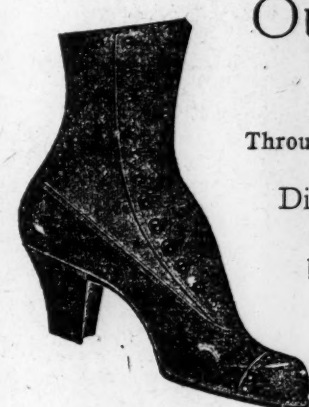
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OVER RIKER-JAYNES

TAKE ELEVATOR

We Are Largest Mail Order Shoe House in New England.

NEW STEAMERS WILL PLY OUT OF BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE—Two new freight and passenger steamships for the Chesapeake Steamship Company will be built by the Maryland Steel Company at the cost of \$850,000. They are to be completed, one in 13 and the other in 14 months, after the giving of the contract, and are to be placed in service between Baltimore, West Point and Richmond, making a daily boat each way instead of tri-weekly as at present.

The new steamers, which will be named the City of Annapolis and the City of Richmond, will have the same modern equipment and facilities of the two boats now in service, but will be smaller. Each will have a carrying capacity of 600 tons of freight and 400 passengers. They will be 277 feet and 3 inches over all, with the beam 53 feet. Triple-expansion engines will be installed, capable of developing 16 knots an hour.

CREAM SHIPPERS TO BE EDUCATED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An extensive campaign is to be started by the state dairy and food department to educate cream producers to exercise greater care in the shipment of cream.

"During the last few months our inspectors have destroyed hundreds of dollars worth of cream," said Commissioner Winkler. "This is a direct loss to the state. We are doing all we can to inspect cream in the cities, but destruction of cream here seems to have little beneficial effect on the farmer 200 or more miles away."

The department will give a practical demonstration of shipping methods at the state fair, and the necessity of frequent and proper shipments will be emphasized.

A bulletin will be issued by the department on the proper handling of cream, copies of which will be distributed to farmers in all parts of the state.

COUNTY TO HIRE FARM EXPERT

COLORADO SPRINGS—El Paso county is to have an agricultural expert. He will be under the direction of the federal department of agriculture and will devote his entire time and attention to El Paso county. It will be his duty to visit all parts of the county, consult with farmers, learn conditions and advise them as to crops, cultivation, soils, livestock and various phases of farm management.

He will devote attention, not only to the dry farming sections, but to the irrigated districts as well and will study and investigate any questions relative to agricultural development which may present themselves in any part of the county.

El Paso county will be the pioneer in this work in Colorado, and as such will receive all of the advantages of the system.

SITE FOR OPERA HOUSE CHOSEN
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A site 412 feet long and 200 feet wide has been selected in the civic center lands for the municipal opera house, the monumental building to face McAllister street between Larkin and Hyde. Plans for the building are practically complete, embracing among other features a large gallery.

NICKELS FOR PHILIPPINES
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Supt. Frank A. Leach of the United States Mint of this city said recently that the mint will coin silver money for the Philippines. After a month's run, the coinage of nickels will be begun. This will be the first coinage of nickels on the Pacific coast.

MAKES RECORD IN STARTING AERO

CHICAGO—Glenn H. Martin holds the record for quick starting with an aeroplane. In the meet here he started his engine and flew 500 feet in 17.45 seconds. Martin also won the event for the most accurate landing, shutting his engine off 1000 feet up and descending to within nine feet of a given spot.

In the 12-mile race for biplanes, carrying driver and passenger, Thompson won first prize in 14m. 9.76s; Anthony Jannus was second in 15m. 33.55s.

Earl Daugherty and a passenger were 2000 feet in the air when the engine of the biplane went wrong. Daugherty kept control of the machine and made a perfect glide to earth.

BANKERS VOTE TO MEET IN BOSTON

DETROIT—The American Bankers Association concluded its annual convention Friday by selecting Boston for its next meeting place, formally advancing Charles H. Huttig of St. Louis from vice-president to president and almost unanimously declaring for penny postage on ordinary letters.

The currency reform question was not taken up by the convention. New England men named to the executive council are E. S. Kennard, Rumford, Me.; Downee D. Muir, Boston; William A. Mackie, New Bedford; Ralph W. Cutler, Hartford, Conn.



Bridge over pond in Boston public garden and swanboats in which Boston and visiting children delight to ride

On These Pages Day After Day

THE

numerous household, family and business needs are supplied by those who make themselves known to MONITOR readers

Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

The FOUNTAIN Filter removes all sediment, impurities, and all the UNGLAZED PORCELAIN FILTERS are available in all sizes.

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHelsea, Mass. U.S.A.

AGENCIES:
Worcester, Mass.: Springfield, Mass.:
Providence, R. I.: Hartford, Conn.:
New Haven, Conn.: New York, N. Y.:
Yonkers, N. Y.: Orange, N. J.:
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Scranton, Pa.: Indianapolis, Ind.:
Montreal, Quebec.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Simple, Easy, Practical Way with Ironing Board Covers.

(Patented in U. S. and Canada)

Don't go to the bother of sewing or tacking your ironing board cover. Quick Catch Clips—All hold it tight and smooth without sewing or tacking and you can change covers in 30 seconds. Clips fit any board and can be attached in 5 minutes by any woman. Hundreds of thousands of women use Quick Catch Clips. A set will last for years. Most Hardware and Department stores sell Quick Catch Clips. If yours does not, send 25c in coin and we'll mail you a set.

25c

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio

DELICATESSEN

ALL HOME COOKING

Home-made Graham and Corn Gena and Doughnuts. Hot, ready for breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Stone & Holden, 56 Westland Ave.

ANTI-RUST JELLY by mail, 25c. worth 55c. guarantee safe and quick removal from rust ink and stains from washable fabrics and hands. **TARBOX CO.,** Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Portable Floor Lamp

Adjustable—3 ft. to 5 ft.

Adjustable in height from THREE to FIVE feet. Made of heavy tubing, finished in Brass, Oxidized or Nickel. It's a beauty; indispensable for piano, work table, reading room, porch, couch or any purpose where a direct light is wanted.

Furnished complete with socket, shade, cord and plug, ready for use.

Price \$7. shipped direct from factory, where we are not represented.

FREE pamphlet showing other styles of self-adjustable electric fixtures. Write today.

The RUNKEL MFG. CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

THE PERFECT CLEANER

For Oriental and Domestic rugs and Carpets, which effectively removes grease, grime, soot and stains, besides restoring the original sheen and color. NO SCRAPING, NO RINSING.

ALADDIN cleans by absorption, not by harmful action. Our pamphlet by mail tells how YOU should treat your valuable floor coverings, also why this process is now used by a majority of the best hotels, steamship companies, etc., in the East. ALADDIN is packed in cans, in condensed form, making two gallons of cleaning fluid, and will be sent, with full directions, carriage paid, for 50c. Your order is ready. Distributed by The Capital Renovating Co., 10 So. Market St., West Philadelphia, Penn. Agents wanted.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK

BOSTON Crystal Gelatine

Madam:—Have you ever tried BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE? If not send us your name and address and that of your grocer and we will send you a Full Size Package FREE

BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE stands in a class by itself for Purity and Quality.

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

TEN MILLION IN OIL STRATA UNDER ARKANSAS RIVER

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—That for 45 miles through the oil and gas fields of eastern Oklahoma the Arkansas riverbed is underlaid with strata and beds of oil and that the value of this product to the state is not less than \$10,000,000 is the contention of W. A. Leadbetter of Oklahoma City, counsel for the Builders Sand and Gravel Company of Oklahoma City, which recently entered into a contract with the board of public land commissioners to determine whether the state has title to the beds of navigable streams in Oklahoma.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN DIEGO, CAL., HAS GIVEN 600 DIPLOMAS

SAN DIEGO—The state normal school of San Diego was established by the Legislature of the state March 13, 1897. It has occupied the present site since May 1, 1899. During the 15 years of its existence it has graduated over 600 students. In September, 1910, the training school was moved from the main building to a new building erected on the campus at a cost of \$55,000, including equipment.

NEW YORK STILL POSTAL CENTER

WASHINGTON—Officials of the post-office department expressed amusement over a dispatch from Chicago stating that the receipts of the postoffice at that city for August had exceeded those of New York city. It was pointed out that the comparison made with Chicago was with the receipts for the Manhattan postoffice alone and did not include a comparison with an aggregate which would include Brooklyn, Long Island City and other offices within the boundaries of New York city.

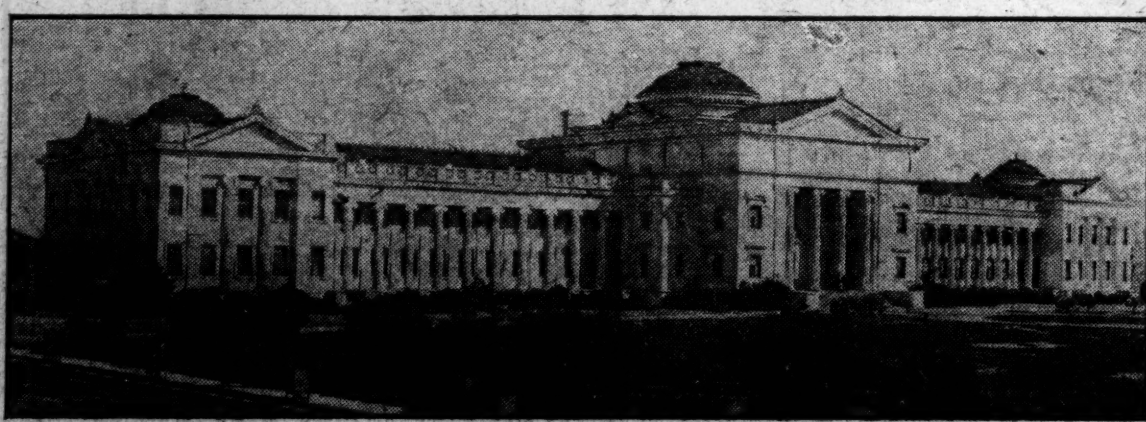
GRANTED WAGE INCREASE

P. F. Sheehan, international vice-president of the street carmen's union, has announced that an agreement has been reached whereby the employees of the Northeastern Massachusetts railway system have been granted an increase in wages and several minor betterments of conditions.

LOAN OFFERS MADE TO PORTUGAL

NEW YORK—The minister of finance has not as yet definitely concluded the \$300,000,000 exterior loan, but has received many offers from European bankers, says a Madrid message to the New York Sun.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN DIEGO, CAL



Modern building erected at a cost of \$55,000—Extensive campus is shown in foreground

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Beautiful Teeth

require a cleanser that will enhance their beauty.

Burrill's meets every requirement. Being of velvety texture, this perfect cleanser is most pleasing to the taste, and the economic top on every bottle prevents waste.

Guaranteed by **NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.**
Made in Lynn, Mass.
Sold Everywhere for 25c

"There Is No Core In Our Ice"

Telephone South Boston 540

Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE **Central Ice Manufacturing Co.**
110 MT. VERNON STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS.

L. C. Stevens & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS

WALL PAPERS AND AWNINGS.
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St. BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

PLUMBING

F. G. GEORGE & W. H. R. GOUDY
GEORGE & GOUDY
Successors to PAINE BROTHERS
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
STOVE AND FURNACE WORK
Dealers in Stoves, Furnaces and Kitchen Furnishings.
3 HARVARD SQ., BROOKLINE
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McMAHON & JAKES
Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1890
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Tel. 420 B. B.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR INSTALL OFFICERS

Hugh de Payens commandery, Knights Templar of Melrose, installed its newly-elected officers last evening. Grand Captain-General Walter F. Medding of Malden presided and Eminent Sir Charles E. Prior, past commander of Beausant commandery acting as warder.

George O. Sheldon of Reading was installed eminent commander. Mr. Sheldon was formerly generalissimo and is a permanent member of the Grand Royal Arch chapter. The other officers installed were: Generalissimo, Percy W. Witherell of Winchester; captain-general, Sanford Crandon, Jr.; senior warden, Claude L. Allen; junior warden, Frank L. Welt; prelate, the Rev. Paul Sterling; treasurer, Elvin W. Harding; recorder, Calvin W. Sawyer; standard bearer, Albert E. Jones; sword bearer, Herbert M. Duley; warder, Frederick Whitton; adjutant, John D. Nichols; third gate, John Dale; second gate, Arthur W. Taylor; first gate, Harry E. Dearborn; organist, Walter C. Trefrey; sentinel, Charles C. Dike; armorer, Edward M. Caldwell.

\$50,000 IS RAISED TOWARD BUILDING JEWISH SCHOOL

Judging from the response to the plea of Rabbi Josiah D. Urman of the Ohel Jacob synagogue, East Boston, for donations to build a school for Jewish children, made between new year services Friday, that institution is assured, for about \$50,000 was pledged in one hour.

Throughout the synagogues of Greater Boston the appeal for funds met with the same ready response, about \$200,000 being pledged for charitable purposes.

Although the new year services closed Friday night, the penitential days will be observed until next Friday evening, when Yom Kippur will begin.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SPURR "PAPERED VENEERS"

(Real wood, not a printed imitation)

There may be an idea for you in this sketch of a room paneled in veneers. It costs but little if any more than paint and paper, and when done in Spurr Veneer, lasts as long as the house.

SPURR VENEER CO.,
75 Washington St., North Boston, Mass.

Roberts Lightning Mixer

The complete ingredients of a mayonnaise can be treated in this mixer in one tenth the time of the old method, and with far better results. By its use you can also reduce your butter bill one half. Circular free. 50c by mail. Agents can make big money.

DORSEY MFG. CO.
88 Broad St., Boston

DON'T TRAVEL WITHOUT Aerofume

You cannot always be sure of finding odorless hotels or boat staterooms. You may get the best room and find it stale with tobacco smoke or musty from disuse.

Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume destroys all disagreeable odors.

IT CHANGES THE AIR.

Its perfume is delicate and pleasant for the home, office, school and all public places. A trial will convince. Buy of your local dealer, or send us his name and 25c for a box of 16 Pastilles, with holder.

Paul Manufacturing Company
36 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Makers of CANDY, the celebrated Silver Polish.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied

"REINHARDT'S"
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Wedding and Card Engraving

Steel Embossed Letter Heads and Monogram Stationery

MCKENZIE ENGRAVING CO.
155-157 Franklin St., Boston

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

Harrison Supply Company

Established 1890.
Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent.

5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension BOSTON, MASS.

Granite and Marble Polishing Supplies of Every Description Celebrated New Process STEEL SHOT SCOTCH SHOT DIAMOND GRIT

Sole Owners and Producers of the Stacey Stop-Cocks and Stacey Steel Hose Nipples, Pneumatic Tool Hose and Supplies, Granite Cutters' Tools.

Sole Producers of the BOSTON BUSH CHISEL—No bolts nor Wedges. The Perfect Bush Chisel. Dallet, Barre, Kotten Pneumatic Tools at Manufacturers' Prices. GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHING MACHINERY, Hand Power, Electric, Pneumatic. 100-Page Illustrated Catalog Free.

PURIZONE

The Perfect Deodorizer and Purifier

Destroys Foul and Noxious Odors

Purifies Every Place Its Vapor Reaches

Will Not Discolor the Most Delicate Fabrics, Furs, Woodwork or Leather. Ask your dealer for Purizone, accept no other. If he does not carry it, write us direct.

DEPT. A.
WASHBURN PURIZONE CO.
101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

The DANDY Mail Box

Send for the best, highly approved and safest Mail Box manufactured.

\$1.00 WILL DELIVER IT TO YOU

Send for free catalogue. The P. W. KREUZKAMP CO., 56 Pine St., New York City Agents Wanted

A. E. Stoddard & Co.
Decorators and Painters

85 Purchase Street - Boston

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.

No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax.

10 Cents, by Mail

Universal Thread Cutter Co., 110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RIGGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

City Auditor Edwin C. Eaton has received a letter from the treasurer of the state of Louisiana asking for information regarding the bookkeeping system in use in Malden.

F. E. Converse lodge, Knights of Pythias, will entertain the grand chancellor Sept. 23.

Dexter Elm chapter Junior Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, will entertain the other junior chapters of the state during the week of Sept. 23.

Former Alderman Andrew J. Freeman, now of the park commission, will probably be one of the three candidates for representative on the Progressive ticket.

HANSON

Mrs. Clinton Calder has been elected historian of the Osborne Association of America.

The following assistant inspectors have been appointed by the department inspector of the G. A. R.: John Scates of post 127 to post 83 of Hanover; Robert Calder of post 127 to post 111, Pembroke; Horace Tower of post 83 to post 127, Hanson.

Miss Elizabeth Bryant will take up her duties as resident worker at the Frances E. Willard settlement in Boston the first of the month.

WEBSTER

John C. Broderick of Boston, a representative of a machine shop employing 100 men has been in Webster looking up sites for a location. He is favorably impressed with a site between the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and those of the Boston & Albany division in Dudley. The land is owned by the Slater corporation.

OXFORD

The historical committee of the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the town in 1913 has organized with Leonard E. Thayer, chairman, and Miss Mary E. Lamphrey secretary. Town Clerk James E. Darling has been added to the committee.

The registrars will meet Sept. 20 in Memorial hall to revise the voting list.

WINCHESTER

A movement is under way for establishing a fund to provide lectures for the town.

The Winchester Trust Company will begin foundation work for its new building next week. Contracts for general construction have been awarded to F. C. Alexander.

UXBRIDGE

Prof. O. A. Morton of Amherst Agricultural College has been secured to judge the children's and youth's department at the annual fair of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural Society Sept. 17 and 18. He also will judge the school garden classes.

EVERETT

Postoffice Superintendent Charles E. Mahan will soon ask for bids for carrying the mails between the trains and postoffice.

Dr. C. D. Thore has announced his candidacy on the Progressive ticket for representative.

ROCKLAND

The registrars of voters hold their final meeting before the primaries today.

The Wampatuck Club had a party in Grand Army hall Friday evening.

LEOMINSTER

Olie F. Kirby has taken the place of Elmore Wright, who resigned a short time ago as permanent driver on ladder truck 1 team.

Leominster firemen are planning for a muster.

SOUTHBORO

The new Southboro library will be open to the public for inspection, Sept. 15. Beginning Sept. 20, the library will be open from 2 to 5 o'clock every Friday

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line;
5 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;
26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;
53 to 215 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, able, acquainted with advertisers of Boston, to solicit ads for weekly German publication, suitable remuneration to right party. BOSTONER ANGELO CO., 200 Devonshire st., Boston.

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the business. Apply at 9 a. m., BLAKE & STEARNS, 57 Summer st., Boston.

BARRER, first-class, wanted. C. H. BURNS, 110 North St., Lowell, Mass.

BLACKSMITH (car shop), and bolt maker, age 30, married, residence, 122-124, North St., Lowell, Mass. 122-124, North St., Lowell, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted in Newton, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLUE PRINT MAKER in city. \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS (16-18), ambitious, good workers, to learn poultry and fruit raising on rapidly growing farm. MRS. E. J. WHITE, 100, Shelburne, Mass.

BUSHMAN (press) wanted in Ayer, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTCHER (pig killer) wanted. \$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTERS, machinists and blacksmiths wanted. Apply at the AUSTRALIAN MFG. CO., 41 Brook st., Lawrence, Mass.

CARPENTER (jobbing) wanted in Brighton, \$3. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted in Newton Center, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted in city; experienced. \$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted in Southbridge, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAIRMAKER (press) wanted in Wakefield, \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHIPPERS, rugged men, cold chisel and hammer, 20c hour. In Lynn, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young man wanted (17-19) for clerical work; good opening for bright, wide-awake youth. Apply to E. F. NORRIS, room 32, 22 Broad st., Boston.

CLERK (to foreman) wanted in machine shop; read blue prints, time cards, take charge; 20c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLOCK REPAIRER wanted on time watches; steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COAT MAKER—Good coat maker wanted; steady work, good pay. GARDNER, 100, West 1st st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR in Newtonville, \$2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER cloth, \$8-89. In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DELIVERY BOY wanted; carry books and parcels; 20c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DENTIST wanted for Sundays only; registered in Massachusetts; 40c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; familiar with structural steel; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRILL HANDS (heavy) wanted in Lynn, 25c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRILL WORK, some experience on auto machinery, \$6. In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DYE HOUSE HANDS wanted in city, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, A1 in city, \$21, wiring Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOYS (2) wanted, American parents, living at home. SHREVE, TRUMP & LOW CO., 147 Tremont st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK drill assembly, \$6. In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK in Cambridge, \$9; weight compounds, 4 figures, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK in city; pack boxes; 30c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER wanted, Sweden preferred; 25c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

LITHOGRAPH OPERATOR wanted. LEADER OFFICE, Spencer, Mass.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDER, \$10. In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LITHOGRAPH PRESSMAN, \$12-\$18. In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TAILOR, experienced in Braintree, \$12-\$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR, \$40 month, board and room, in state institution. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR, patch clothes, \$8 month, board and room. In W. Newton. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH, regular wages, in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH, \$25 day, in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH, in Lynn, 27c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH, in Chelsea, \$25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Wanted an experienced general housework maid for family of four; residence Boston, \$18 to start, call 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 881-M.

MAID—Wanted young girl to assist with general housework in a quiet, comfortable home; must be neat and obliging. Mrs. K. L. LINCOLN, 134 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework and care of children; good wages to willing capable girl. MRS. J. T. A. NEWTON, 196 Central st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Tel. 2018-W.

MAID—Protestant nursery and second maid wanted. F. D. AMDEN, 20 Summit st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 248-1.

MAID—Wanted for general housework and care of children; good wages to willing capable girl. MRS. J. T. A. NEWTON, 196 Central st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Tel. 2018-W.

MAID—Wanted, capable, reliable, neat general housework girl to Jan. 15; best wages. MRS. E. J. CLARK, 808 Mass. chur. st., Arlington, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, capable woman or girl for general housework; good wages to willing capable girl. MRS. J. T. A. NEWTON, 196 Central st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Tel. 2018-W.

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MAID—W

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK-Colored woman, Irish position as cook or to do general work by the day. CHARLOTTE FETTERMAN, 274 Main st., Malden, Mass. 18

COOK AND SECOND MAID-Mother and daughter desire positions with small adult family or business people; low wages; ref. MRS. F. GUILLOT, 64 S. Russell st., West End, Boston. 18

CORSET OR SKIRT FITTER (50), with good references; residence Weymouth. Mention No. 7375, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

DISHWASHING-Young married woman wants work full time. A. WILSON, 24 Oak st., Boston. 14

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. E. SMITH, 50 St. Germain st., Boston. 17

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates. MISS HELEN ARTHUR, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 18

GENERAL WORK-Capable woman wishes employment cleaning apartments or doing general work. ANNIE JOHNSON, 14 Watson st., Boston. 18

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman desires work mornings. MAMIE ALLISON, suite 2, 28 Cambridge st., Boston. 18

GENERAL WORK-Capable woman with good references wants employment of any kind by the day in refined families. Address by letter only. MRS. MARGARET O'NEIL, Roxbury, Mass. 17

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning, opening homes, or will take laundry work to do at home. C. ALLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston. 18

GOVERNNESS-Young lady wishes position as governess to young children or companion to aged lady; references. RACHEL THAYER, Washington st., Norwalk, Conn. 17

GOVERNNESS or companion - Young woman wishes position as governess, teaching all branches in primary or grammar grades, basketry, sewing and embroidery. JOHN H. TARBELL, East Pepper 19

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wants position to answer telephone, errands, or opening light duties after school hours; please write. BEATRICE ENGLISH, 40 Piedmont st., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-American Protestant woman, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper in family or for business people, or care of children. References. MISS ANNIE M. HEATH, 16 Edson st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Thoroughly reliable Protestant middle-aged woman wants position; references. JENNIE WILCH, 150 Cambridge st., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as housekeeper for elderly people or person needing special care; references. MRS. D. HAMILTON, 88 Highland st., Lowell, Mass. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of middle age and of long experience in own home wishes position to take entire charge of home for one or two persons; no objection to care of child (youth). Address MRS. A. NICHOLS, 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable, refined woman with girl wants position as working housekeeper in family or for business people; references. MRS. NELLIE HOWE, 197 Warren st., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced and reliable woman wants position in furnished house by Oct. 1; references. MRS. DILL DOYLE, 73 Grove st., Reading, Mass. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant lady as housekeeper in small family or for business people; also experienced seamstress and will do sewing; apply by letter only. MRS. C. MacLEOD, Norfolk st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, reliable Protestant woman wants position in or near Boston; good plain cook and neat housekeeper; or care of elderly person or persons; economical; references. MRS. MARY TOMPKINS, 4 Tenth st., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER or general work wanted in private family by woman with girl (9); best references. MRS. MARY TOMPKINS, 4 Tenth st., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman wishes position in small family. ETHEL HARLEY, 61 Corning st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced woman with 4-year-old boy seeks working housekeeper's place to elderly couple or business people; well recommended; references. ELIZABETH HICKEY, Templeton, Mass. 18

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman desires to take full charge for small business family; educated; references. MRS. J. NEVILL, 100 Rutherford, N. J. 17

HOUSEKEEPER-Neat colored woman desires work at home, especially fancy ironing; 5 years' experience. MRS. J. CHRYSTOPHER, 29 Dundas st., Boston. 18

LAUNDRESS-Reliable colored woman wishes position as laundress in private family; can furnish references. MRS. GIPSON, 3 McEllan st., Roxbury, Mass. 14

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home; out-door laundry; references. MRS. ISABELLA HOPKINS, 56 Kendall st., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 19

LAUNDRESS-Experienced, wishes employment at home or out by the day in high grade families; is experienced and trustworthy; excellent references. MRS. MARY JOHNSON, 170 Cabot st., Roxbury, Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS-Would like laundry to do at home; ladies' work mostly done. MISS VIRGINIA BROCK, General Delivery, Allston, Mass. 14

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; small family or bundle work, or laundry preferred; experienced. MRS. M. ROSEY, 11 Clarendon av., North Cambridge, Mass. 17

LAUNDRESS-All-round colored laundress wishes employment at home; prefers family work. MRS. E. POWELL, 680 Shawmut av., Boston. 17

LIGHT OFFICE WORK, cashier and salesgirl (58), wishes position in retail store. Mention No. 7745, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

MAID-Young colored woman wishes position as maid in dentist's office or hair dressing parlor, or will do general work by the day. Address by letter only. MRS. FOSTER, 141 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

MAID-Young colored girl just from West Indies; willing to do anything in refined family in city; willing and reliable. LUCIANA PETERS, 48 North End, Boston. 18

MAID-Young colored girl wants work mornings; chamber work or care of apartment. MRS. HESSIE MAYERS, 34 Yarmouth st., Boston. 18

MAID-Colored girl wishes employment as chambermaid, or to do general work by the day. MABEL GUIDS, 192 Northampton st., Boston. 18

MAID-Capable general maid or working housekeeper wants position in small adult family; good cook; neat and reliable; good references. MRS. MARGARET TON, gen. del., Dorchester Center, Mass. 17

MUSIC-Young woman wishes to do solo work in growing church; willing to accept very reasonable salary; anywhere. Address G. A. VICKERS, care Miss Campbell, Hyde Park av., Forest Hills, N. Y. 18

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MATRON wants position, or in check room or to do addressing. MISS COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 18

OFFICE WORK or writing of any kind (31), single, residence Charlestown; 38 wks. Mention No. 7746, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

PIANIST or lacquerer, age 25, married, residence Dorchester, 210-32, Mention 7757, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

PIANO TEACHER desires position as teacher in private school. MISS ANNIE FRED EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

PROTESTANT woman, with refined taste, wishes position in dental office or as stenographer. MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 18

SEAMSTRESS (French) desires position as resident or visiting; plain sewing, neat mending. MILE, FRANCE, 40 Isabella st., Boston. 18

SECRETARY-Young lady having long experience desires position as private secretary; competent to handle detail and good penmanship. MRS. A. BURMAN, 14 Burman rd., Andover, Mass. 14

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant (45), single, residence Dorchester, 210-32, Mention 7751, CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, 24, single, residence Boston, \$15; good penmanship. MRS. A. BURMAN, 14 Burman rd., Andover, Mass. 14

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper and switchboard operator, age 24, married, residence Roxbury, 115, Mention 7740, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant (38), single, residence Dorchester, 210-32, Mention 7741, CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 18

STUDENT wishes position as bookkeeper, cashier, office assistant or teach, afternoons and evenings. MRS. M. R. DE LOY, 1033 Beacon st., Boston. 17

TEACHER-French young lady wishes employment as instructor of children in French; references. MRS. ELIZABETH MADAME, 1518 J. MARIAN, 13 Isabella st., Boston. 18

TEACHER AND PIANIST desires to exchange services as teacher for home with cultured family. Boston suburb preferred; references. MRS. ELIZABETH ROW, Meriden av., Southington, Conn. 13

TUTOR, traveling companion or secretary, single, French, well educated, gentleman, competent and well educated, extensively traveled, speaking French and English. MRS. A. BURMAN, 14 Burman rd., Andover, Mass. 14

TUTOR-Refined young lady, college graduate, desires position as resident tutor to children in French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Russian, etc. Address MRS. CAROL D. MCCLANE, 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

WANTED-Situation in dressmaker's establishment for Protestant girl nearly 16, who has had year's training in trade school; is honest, neat, and capable; references required. MISS WOOD, 1033 Gough av., Brookline, Mass. 17

WOMAN, educated, would teach English, languages, act as secretary or companion in family; willing to travel. ALICE KENNEDY, 1033 Gough av., Brookline, Mass. 17

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT-Wanted, young woman to assist in general housework in country; must be capable, neat, and reliable; references. MRS. A. BURMAN, 14 Burman rd., Andover, Mass. 14

COOK-Protégé, capable, with good references, family small; good wages. MRS. H. P. TAYLOR, 5914 Wellesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa. 14

MAID-Wanted, willing girl for general housework; references. MRS. J. K. PERRY, DAME & CO. 142-154 E. 32nd st., New York. 14

MAID-Wanted, experienced general housework girl; 3 in family. B. C. KENNEDY, 714 st., Plainfield, N. J. 14

MAID-Strong, willing girl wanted to train for housework, washing, cooking; wages to be considered. MRS. CLARENCE LUCAS, 1700 Walton av., Bronx, New York. 17

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MAN, home education, desires employment in extensive farm; could help child in winter with their studies. M. HIRSHMAN, 110 W. 30th st., New York City. 18

MAN, temperate, industrious, wants employment as kind of New York City. M. HIRSHMAN, 110 W. 30th st., New York City. 18

MANAGER-Position wanted as manager of metal novelties manufacture; 25 years experience; thoroughly competent. Write to SCHENKER, 611 Blackburn av., Secwick, Pa. 18

MERCANTILE DESIGNER-Position wanted as mercantile designer and sketch artist; color, style, and information. 405 E. 12th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. 14

PURCHASING AGENT-Careful buyer, experienced, energetic, capable, high grade American firm on any basis; territory to include Austria and all Balkan countries, people, languages and business. Address ALBERT G. SCHWARTZ, 66 E. 87th st., New York City. 17

MAN AND WIFE wanted in country near Chicago; man to milk and do farm work; wife to assist with housework; prefer middle-aged couple. J. M. DAVIS, 1322 Washburn av., Chicago. 18

MANAGER-Wanted, experienced man to manage wholesale bakery; one who is trustworthy and not afraid of work; state to right party. Call on WM. A. MURRAY, MATSON, 2508 Chicago av., Minneapolis, Minn. 17

WORKMEN wishing to locate in middle West; men thorough and experienced; steady employment in Moline, East Moline or Rock Island, Ill., or Davenport or Bettendorf; for further information, address TRI-CITY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Labor Bureau, Moline, Ill. 14

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.) and STENOGRAPHER wanted; state full particulars, experience, etc. H. H. LABADIE, 226 N. Clinton st., Chicago. 14

BOOKKEEPER-Wanted at once, a lady bookkeeper and stenographer; one who has had experience only need apply. MAX WILSON, 306 Wabash av., Decatur, Ill. 14

CARETAKERS-Wanted, man and wife to take charge of farm 12 miles back of Covington; German preferred; good home to right party. Call on WM. A. MURRAY, 1322 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. 19

COMPANION OR MAID wanted; advise age, experience, also salary. MRS. M. R. DIEMER, 210 W. 18th st., New York City. 14

GIRL WANTED for general housework; fond of children; where nurserymaid; early in morning; leading to responsibility. MRS. J. B. BEARDSLEE, 1451 E. 50th st., Chicago; phone Kenwood 1545. 18

HELPERS WANTED-Capable married couple, man and wife, to assist with housework; good home, wages. W. B. TEMPLETON, 1033 Gough av., Brookline, Mass. 17

HOUSEHOLD GOODS PACKER wanted, experienced; permanent position for right man; state age and experience. Address MAX WILSON, 306 Wabash av., Decatur, Ill. 14

MAN AND WIFE wanted in country near Chicago; man to milk and do farm work; wife to assist with housework; prefer middle-aged couple. J. M. DAVIS, 1322 Washburn av., Chicago. 18

MANAGER-Wanted, experienced man to manage wholesale bakery; one who is trustworthy and not afraid of work; state to right party. Call on WM. A. MURRAY, MATSON, 2508 Chicago av., Minneapolis, Minn. 17

WORKMEN wishing to locate in middle West; men thorough and experienced; steady employment in Moline, East Moline or Rock Island, Ill., or Davenport or Bettendorf; for further information, address TRI-CITY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Labor Bureau, Moline, Ill. 14

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.) and STENOGRAPHER wanted; state full particulars, experience, etc. H. H. LABADIE, 226 N. Clinton st., Chicago. 14

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CARETAKERS-Wanted, man and wife to take charge of farm 12 miles back of Covington; German preferred; good home to right party. Call on WM. A. MURRAY, 1322 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. 19

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PRICE OF ATTAR OF ROSES RISING

As a result of a short crop restricted harvest through heat and consequent high prices for the flowers, the price of attar of roses is likely to be unusually high this season, says a consular and trade report. Private advices give the Bulgarian crop at 125,000 ounces, against 170,000 ounces last year, but other authorities consider this estimate to be overstated. Manufacturers have to pay as much as 5½ cents a pound for the flowers, as compared with 3½ cents a pound last year, and new season's attar is being quoted at \$21.90 net an English ounce. It is estimated that 225 pounds of flowers will be required to produce one ounce attar as against the average requirement of 180 pounds. Local attempts to corner the supplies threaten to advance prices still further.

NEWSPAPERS ON CHINESE WALLS

In the customs statistics of Newchwang, China, for 1911, there appears as a separate item under the heading of paper an importation of 4,211,872 pounds of old newspapers, valued at \$71,138, according to the National Review of Shanghai. This is a new feature. These old newspapers, which appear to be mostly British, are in extensive demand in the Newchwang district for wall paper for native houses and cottages.

Apart from this, importation of foreign paper was somewhat less in value, though more in bulk, than in 1910, but the difference is far more than balanced by a largely increased importation of paper of native manufacture. The local Chinese newspapers have enhanced demand for printing paper, both of native and foreign make of cheap quality.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Absence of a number of brokers from their offices is noticeable in the small amount of business reported today.

For many weeks suburban property has had the call, and late buyers are still going to record, which seems to be the bulk of last week's business.

Building continues in all sections of the city and suburbs, where many new colonies have been formed by people who seem to come from all points of the compass, attracted by the general prosperity prevailing throughout New England, of which Boston is the acknowledged center.

A SOUTH END TRANSACTION

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold for George W. Merrill et al. a 4-story brick dwelling and 1600 square feet of land located 404 Columbus avenue, near West Canton street, South End. The total assessment is \$13,000, there being \$8000 on the land. Susan Sherry took title.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Mary C. Warren has taken title to a frame dwelling and lot, containing 3240 square feet of land located at 48 Templeton street, between Dorchester avenue and Florida street, assessed to Charles J. Nelson for \$4000. Land value is \$600.

Another sale has just been concluded between Charles K. Thurston et al. of the new three-family frame apartment being completed at 791 Morton street, corner Sutton street, Dorchester. The assessors have not passed their judgment on the estate yet, as the land is part of a large tract. Rebecca Anthony is the buyer.

The estate situated at 37 Delle avenue, Roxbury, between Sewall and Burney streets, consisting of a three-story and basement brick residence, has been purchased by Peter Smith and wife from Catherine McConlogue et al. It is assessed for \$3500 and the 1479 square feet of land included carries \$700 of that amount.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY ESTATES

George W. Hall reports he has sold for C. J. Tabor of Haverhill, Mass., his summer home at Hamstead, N. H., consisting of 1 1/2 acres of land, a 6-room cottage, stable and other outbuildings, to J. W. Johnson of Bridgewater, Mass., who buys for a permanent home, and will take immediate possession. He also reports he has sold for James Sexton of Franklin, Mass., his stock farm in Union street, Franklin, Mass., containing 80 acres of land, a colonial style house, large stock barn, several poultry houses, together with all stock, crops and tools, to Edward W. Esterbrooks and Edward Lyon, both of Somerville, Mass. This property was known as the old Whitney farm. It was in the Whitney family a great many years and considered one of the best farms in Franklin.

He also sold the Elizabeth A. Pratt estate situated in Windham, N. H., on the Canobie Lake road, containing eight acres of land, a beautiful 8-room house, stable and other outbuildings, together with household furniture, crops and tools. J. F. Dearborn of Winchester, Mass., bought for a summer home.

The same broker sold for the Mansfield Land Trust Company the well-known Steen property in School street, Mansfield, Mass., containing 25 acres of land, an 8-room house, large stock barn and several poultry houses, to Barnet Greenfield of Mansfield. He also sold for the Mansfield Land Trust Company 17 acres of woodland situated in Belmont street, Mansfield, to Arthur Sherman of New York, who buys for investment.

Mr. Hall has sold for Katherine Gilbert her farm situated in Lazzell street, Hingham, Mass., containing 16 acres of tillage and garden land, a 10-room cottage house with all modern conveniences, large barn and greenhouses. The purchaser, Frank Abbott of Hingham, buys for a home and takes immediate possession.

Sales reported by the Edward T. Harrington Co.:

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to an estate at Gooch and First streets, Melrose, consisting of a new eight-room cement dwelling house and 5000 square feet of land. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$4400 and the price paid was considerably in excess of that figure. Arthur Reddish was the grantor, the purchaser being Alice Hutchins.

A sale is reported of the estate 88 Wallace street, Somerville, consisting of a frame dwelling containing 10 rooms, and 5000 square feet of land. The grantor was Alfred W. Campbell, administrator, the purchaser being Margaret A. Buckley.

The company also reports the sale of an estate situated 41 Merrimac street in the Bradford section of Haverhill. It consists of an eight-room frame dwelling house and 5000 square feet of land. The grantor was Mabel Horton, the grantees being Grace M. Schurman of Haverhill.

FARMS AND BUILDING LOTS

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company: A sale is reported of the Reynold farm, located in Woburn street, between Vine and Lowell streets, Lexington, consisting of 14 acres of land together with a 10-room colonial style farmhouse; a large barn and extensive poultry plant. The purchaser was Anthony de Golyer, the grantor being Walter L. Reynolds.

The Russell estate in Cambridge street, Woburn, near the Winchester town line has just been sold. It comprises six

acres of land and an eight-room house with all modern improvements. The grantor was William A. Russell, the purchaser being George W. Reeves who has already taken possession.

At Concord river park, North Billerica, E. M. Harrington of Cambridge has sold lots 89 and 90 in Wedgemere avenue, containing 6240 square feet, Samuel Means being the purchaser. Henry Salisbury has purchased lots 139 and 140 in Glendale street containing 6570 square feet. Agnes O'Neil has sold lots 64 in Riverview avenue, Concord river park, containing 4000 square feet, to J. L. Brogue.

At Rivermere on the Concord, Charles Bruce, trustee, has sold lots 316 and 317 in Elmwood avenue, containing 6200 square feet, Eugene Cameron being the purchaser; lots 171 and 172 in Woodlawn avenue, containing 5800 square feet, were purchased by Walter Woodbury.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to Wallace Munro lots 135 and 136 in Wolcott avenue, containing 16,700 square feet. They have also sold lots 174 and 175 in Seaside avenue, containing 12,000 square feet, to James Ruperte. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the transactions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Helen F. Jacob to Simon J. Gerroir, Tyler st.; q. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

John T. De Forest to Ada Kinsman, Bolton st.; q. s. \$1.

Marie J. Shea to Mary J. O'Reilly, E. Sixth st.; w. s. \$1.

ROXBURY

Edward S. Crockett to Flora A. Crockett, Hemenway st.; q. s. \$1.

Catherine McConlogue et al. to Peter Smith and wife, 48 Templeton st.; w. s. \$1.

Instn. for Sars. in Roxbury to William E. Carter, Howland st.; rel. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Charles L. Swan to Daniel McShane, Tolman st. and A. st.; lots; w. s. \$1.

Morse T. Burris to James E. Rich, Park st. 2 pos.; w. s. \$1.

William H. Crosby to Mary E. Smith, Nelson st.; q. s. \$1.

Charles K. Thurston et al. to Rebecca Anthony, Morton and Sutton sts.; w. s. \$1.

Charles J. Nelson to Mary C. Warren, Templeton st.; w. s. \$1.

Simon Burman, mizee, to Jacob Isaacs, Wood cliff st.; d. s. \$200.

Same to same, Wood cliff st.; d. s. \$200.

WEST ROXBURY

Murphy R. Thomas to Robert Plattner, Scumore st.; w. s. \$1.

Michael Goodman to Lannin Realty Co. to South st.; w. s. \$1.

Allice G. Carr to Lannin Realty Co. to South st.; w. s. \$1.

Patrick Brady to Alice G. Carr, Arborway st.; w. s. \$1.

Lloyd B. Haworth to Roland E. Chafey, Anawan av.; q. s. \$1.

BRIGHTON

John R. Waters to Annie L. Quinan, Champney st.; w. s. \$1.

WINTHROP

Mildred L. Parker to Myra A. Ordway, Main st.; w. s. \$1.

Mary S. Goodwin to Lannin Realty Co., Locust st.; w. s. \$1.

REVERE

Dominic Cernabul to Filomena Lo Pilato, Thorndike st.; q. s. \$1.

CHELSEA

Nevel H. Frank to Catherine M. Blake, Woodlawn av.; q. s. \$1.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The total figures on building up to date throughout New England are more than \$20,000,000 in excess of last year at this time, as per the following table of statistics compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 11

1912 \$136,734,000 1906 \$86,215,000

1911 \$131,100,000 1905 \$7,445,000

1910 \$116,150,000 1904 \$5,130,000

1909 \$11,350,000 1903 \$7,235,000

1908 \$1,302,000 1902 \$9,036,000

1907 \$4,793,000 1901 \$3,624,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Albany st., 817, ward 17; N. E. Towel & Co. Supply Co., Warren & Gerish; brick power house.

Boylston st., 593, ward 11; H. F. Winslow, Henry B. Alden; brick store and offices.

Beaumont st., 17, ward 24; Edgar F. Hathaway; wood auto storage.

Willow st., 82, ward 24; William H. Crockett; wood dwelling.

Chestnut rd., 24, ward 23; Stephen A. Prokesha; wood dwelling.

Talbot av., 33, ward 24; Marcus Lintz; alter stores and dwelling.

Lakeville st., 43, ward 7; R. G. Morse, Allen & Collins; alter dwelling.

Washington st., 338, ward 7; A. W. Perry; alter mercantile.

Commercial st., 236, ward 6; G. Savarese & Son, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and tenements.

Brattle st., 37, and Brattle sq., ward 6; J. W. Johnson est. F. A. Norcross; alter hotel.

Salem st., 127, ward 6; city of Boston; alter engine house.

PEOPLE OF JAPAN SHOW HONOR TO THEIR LATE RULER

(By the United Press)

KIOTO, Japan.—When the funeral train of the late Mikado arrived here tonight (Japanese time), a strong body of the imperial guard was drawn up at the station to act as escort. With no delay a procession was formed as in Tokyo, which proceeded from the station to Momoyama hill. Hundreds of thousands of spectators lined the route. The rites will last far into the night.

General Nogi, hero of Port Arthur, and his wife killed themselves when the funeral procession started in Tokyo.

BECOMES TEACHER OF HISTORY

Daniel V. O'Flaherty, the former Harvard football quarterback, has been made teacher of history in the High and Latin schools of Cambridge at a salary of \$1500.

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec Commemorated by Tablet Unveiled Today



ERECTED IN DANVERS

SONS OF REVOLUTION HONOR EXPEDITION OF ARNOLD BY TABLET

SALEM.—The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is today holding its annual fall meeting, the chief event being the unveiling and dedication of a tablet at Danvers erected by the society to commemorate Benedict Arnold's expedition to Canada in 1775. The tablet is of bronze set into a large boulder and has been placed on the lawn in front of the old Berry tavern in Danvers square. This site was selected because it was here that the expedition halted on Sept. 14, 1775, on its way to Newburyport. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

In commemoration of Arnold's Expedition to Quebec One of the most strategic and daring exploits of the patriotic cause during the Revolution Part of the troops encamped in the TOWN OF DANVERS

On the night of September 14, 1775 On their way to Newburyport Where they embarked for the Kennebec And their famous march Through the pathless wilds of Maine Successfully accomplished in spite of formidable obstacles and excessive privations

This memorial placed by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The dedication address was made by Alden P. White of Salem. George B. Sears of Danvers, first justice of the district court in Salem, and Dr. Frank A. Gardner of this city, also spoke.

Previous to the exercises at Danvers the society met at the Y. M. C. A. building here. The Old Salem chapter, S. A. R., acting as host, provided guides who escorted the visitors to the historical places about town. At noon a dinner was served.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Edwin S. Crandon, president, Alvin R. Bailey, chairman, Edward C. Batts, Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Shepard D. Gilbert, Charles H. Preston, Wilford J. Litchfield and David Floyd.

CANDIDATES PLAN MANY RALLIES TO CLOSE THE WEEK

Governor Foss and his opponent for the gubernatorial nomination, Joseph C. Pelletier, plan to close this week's campaign with three rallies each late today. The Governor will make his first speech at Haverhill at an afternoon meeting and then go to Lawrence and Lowell for evening meetings.

District Attorney Pelletier will speak at Faneuil hall, then at Malden and Medford.

Previous to the Faneuil hall rally there is to be a parade by the ninth regiment band from Park square, through Boylston street, to Tremont, to Dover, to Washington to Adams square, to Faneuil hall. James H. Vahey, twice the candidate of the Democrats for Governor, and Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams, candidate two years ago for Lieutenant Governor, are scheduled to speak at the three Pelletier rallies.

Mr. Pelletier spoke Friday night in Hyde Park, ward 9, Boston, Cambridge and Newton. Wilson clubs were organized Friday night by President Joseph A. Maynard of the Boston Democratic city committee in wards 19 and 23 at meetings which were called together by the Democratic ward leaders. In ward 19, some 300 members were enrolled while nearly 150 Democrats joined the newly formed club in ward 23.

BUOY MAY BE ANDRE'S

(By the United Press)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A buoy picked up by the Norwegian ship Pitsoff off Spitzbergen will be brought here, it was said today, to see if it can be positively identified as having belonged to Professor Andre, who ascended from Dane's Island in July, 1897, in a balloon flight to the north pole and never returned.

TOWN HAS \$18 TAX RATE

HANOVER.—The assessors announce that the tax rate will be \$18, a decrease of 20 cents from the rate of last year. Real estate shows an increase of \$32,750, and personal estate has increased \$24,322.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Italia, for Naples, Sept. 14

Cameronia, for Glasgow, Sept. 14

Rochambeau, for Havre, Sept. 14

Finland, for Dover-Antwerp, Sept. 14

Minnetonka, for London, Sept. 14

New York, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Maestri, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 14

America, for Genoa-Naples, Sept. 14

Europa, for Genoa-Naples, Sept. 14

Leviathan, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Alice, for Naples-Trieste, Sept. 14

President Grant, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

La Provence, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

Adriatic, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, Sept. 14

Saxonia, for Gibraltar-Naples, Sept. 14

Roma, for Azores, Marseilles, Sept. 14

America, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

Koenig Albert, for N'ave and G'ea, Sept. 14

Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 14

Vaderland, for Dover and Antwerp, Sept. 14

Minneapolis, for London, Sept. 14

St. Paul, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Oceanic, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Hamburg, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

Chicago, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Caronia, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Caledonia, for Glasgow, Sept. 14

Bohemia, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 14

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, Sept. 14

Kanania, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Laurel, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Cincinnati, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

D'Aosta, for Naples and Genoa, Sept. 14

United States, for Copenhagen, Sept. 14

Banania, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 14

Battle, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

La Savoie, for Havre, Sept. 14

Kaiser Wilhelm, for Hamburg, Sept. 14

La Touraine, for Havre, Sept. 14

Campanella, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Stampania, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 14

Kronland, for Dover and Antwerp, Sept. 14

Philadelphia, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Merion, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Albania, for Southampton, Sept. 14

St. Paul, for Southampton, Sept. 14

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

Megantic, for Liverpool, Sept. 14

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Campania, for New York, Sept. 14

Megantic, for Montreal, Sept. 14

France, for Boston, Sept. 14

Bohemia, for Boston, Sept. 14

Winifred, for Boston, Sept. 14

Empress of Ireland, for Quebec, Sept. 14

St. Paul, for New York, Sept. 14

Teutonic, for Montreal, Sept. 14

Carmania, for New York, Sept. 14

Chicago, for New York, Sept. 14

Stampania, for New York, Sept. 14

Merion, for Philadelphia, Sept. 14

Celtic, for New York, Sept. 14

St. Paul, for New York, Sept. 14

Lake Champlain, for Montreal, Sept. 14

Lauretic, for Montreal, Sept. 14

Lausanne, for New York, Sept. 14

Sailings from London

Minnehaha, for New York, Sept. 14

Minnewaska, for New York, Sept. 14

Minneapolis, for New York, Sept. 14

Sailings from Southampton

St. Louis, for New York, Sept. 14

Berlin, for New York, Sept. 14

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y., Sept. 14

Olympic, for New York, Sept. 14

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14, 1912

Mails for—

Azores Islands, specially addressed for It., via Ponta Delgada and Naples, Sept. 14, 9-30 a. m.

San Domingo, via Puerto Plata, Sept. 14, 11 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via St. John's, Sept. 14, 11 a. m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday at 8:45 p. m. Tuesday at 11 p. m. Wednesday at 8:45 p. m. Friday at 8:45 p. m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newspapers except

Coppers Break in Market; Closing Is Heavy

A SMALL VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGES

Copper Shares Decline Abruptly in Local Market and Substantial Losses Are Generally Recorded

INDIANA SELLS OFF

Dealings on the stock exchanges dwindled down this week to a very small volume. Total daily transactions in the New York market have been small for some time past. They have diminished steadily and almost in ratio to the improvement in general business. This is largely attributable to the growing scarcity of money as well as to the higher cost of living.

Price changes this week have not been important. Some of the specialties have fluctuated considerably, permitting good sized profits for those who speculated in them—mainly enjoyed by the professionals. The public seems to take little interest in the market.

Fluctuations during the early sales today were within a fractional range. The market was practically featureless.

Stocks on the local exchange were generally easier. Wolverine and Indiana were weak features.

General Electric opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 181 in the New York market. The market leaders were inclined to sag off toward the close although losses were only fractional.

The closing was dull and weak. Copper shares on the local exchange showed pronounced weakness. There was considerable selling of Indiana. It opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 15. Wolverine opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 80 and declined to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$, rallying somewhat before the close. Continental opened unchanged at 19 and dropped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lake Copper opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hancock opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 25 and declined more than a point. Granby, Copper Range, Mayflower and Superior suffered losses.

LONDON—Sentiment on American railway shares was cheerful and Southern railway showed strength on the preferred dividend increase. Mines were hard in the final dealings. Rio Tinto gained $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. The continental bourses closed quiet.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CRUDE RUBBER

The crude rubber market over the past month has been irregular with rather sharp price fluctuations at times. The market at present is experiencing a period of light receipts so far as Brazilian rubbers are concerned, which naturally has affected prices to some extent.

The auction sale of approximately 1000 tons of Ceylon grades in London closed this week. Prices as a whole were steady. London speculators of late have been offering up-river fine Para for future delivery considerably below what the same grade can be covered at today.

The ruling quotation for up-river fine Para, spot, is \$1.15 per pound, while for future delivery prices have been shaded somewhat. This grade sold at the low point of the year in January, when large sales were made at \$1.05 per pound. Improved demand carried the price up to \$1.22 in March, since which time the market has been irregular, but again selling at \$1.22 in August. Local importers are quoting the following prices: Up-river fine Para, \$1.15; coarse, 90 cents; island fine, \$1.12; coarse, 85 cents.

DIVIDENDS

The Plymouth Cordage Company is paying an extra dividend of \$2 per share to stockholders of record Sept. 3.

The directors of the Providence Telephone Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Canadian General Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on common and semi-annual dividend of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on preferred, both payable Oct. 1.

The West Jersey and Sea Shore Railway Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Central Coal and Coke Company of Philadelphia declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the preferred stock, and of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the common stock, both payable Oct. 15.

The Southern Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock. This is an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent over the last previous semi-annual payment, and places the stock on a 5 per cent per annum basis, the rate to which the preferred stock is entitled. The dividend is payable Oct. 28 to stock of record Oct. 5.

AUGUST EARNINGS LARGE
Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of August are estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$9,500,000. July earnings were probably \$9,000,000, it is stated.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 1st pt.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H & L pf	28	28	28	28
Am Loco	43	43	43	43
Am T & E	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen Co	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anacosta	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baldwin Loco	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baldwin Loco pf	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ca Pacific	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	274 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester Oil Co	80	80	80	80
Chino	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erle	36	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erle 1st pt.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erle 2d pt.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Paper Co	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodrich Co	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Nor pf	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester	125	125	125	125
Inter-Met	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf	59	59	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
Int Paper	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Paper pf	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City Sp	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Tex	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	167	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loose-Wiles B Co	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N	162	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackay Cos pf	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Paper pf	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
M & S L	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
M S P & S M	150	150	150	150
Mex Petroleum Co	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Steel	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central	114	114	114	114
Norfolk & Western	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	126	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh Coal	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh Coal pf	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
P & C & S L	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109
Ray Cons	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	167
Republic Steel	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F	89	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F pf	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209	209
Southern Pacific	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry	31	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry pf	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L Southwestern	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L Southwestern pf	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F pf	22	22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Ave	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Underwood	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union B & P	60	60	60	60
Union Pacific	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific pf	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Ry Inv Co	32	32	32	32
Utah Copper	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf	113	113	113	113
Utah	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va Carolina Chem	45	45	45	45
Va C & C	65	65	65	65
Wabash pf	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
W & L E 2d pt	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolworth	59	59	59	59

*Ex-dividend.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Anacosta	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amalgamated	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Atchafalaya	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baldwin Loco	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baldwin Loco pf	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ca Pacific	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Central Leather	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chester Oil Co	80	
Chino	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Col Fuel	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Erle	36	
Erle 1st pt.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Erle 2d pt.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gen Electric	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Int Paper Co	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Goodrich Co	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gr Nor pf	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Harvester	125	
Inter-Met	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Inter-Met pf	59	
Int Paper	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Int Paper pf	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kan City Sp	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kan & Tex	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lehigh Valley	167	
Loose-Wiles B Co	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
L & N	162	
Mackay Cos pf	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Int Paper pf	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
M & S L	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
M S P & S M	150	
Mex Petroleum Co	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Missouri Pacific	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nat Lead	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nat Steel	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nevada Cons	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
N Y Central	114	
Norfolk & Western	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	
North American	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ontario & Western	126	
Pittsburgh Coal	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pittsburgh Coal pf	94	
P & C & S L	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ray Cons	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Reading	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Republic Steel	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St L & S F	89	
St L & S F pf	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Southern Pacific	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Southern Ry	31	
Southern Ry pf	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St L Southwestern	16	
St L Southwestern pf	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St L & S F pf	22	
Third Ave	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Underwood	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Union B & P	60	
Union Pacific	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Union Pacific pf	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
United Ry Inv Co	32	
Utah Copper	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
U S Steel	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	
U S Steel pf	113	
Utah	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Va Carolina Chem	45	
Va C & C	65	
Wabash pf	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Westinghouse	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Western Union	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
W & L E 2d pt	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Woolworth	59	

*Decline.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Ask	Bid
American Glue Co	145.00	147.00
American Thread Co	4.50	5.00
Arlington Mills	117.50	118.50
Boston & Beach & Lynn R R	148.00	150.00
Douglas Shoe Co	93.00	95.00
Haywood Bros & Co	104.00	106.00
Kirby Lumber	8.00	9.00
do pf	30.00	40.00
Lanston Monotype	93.00	95.00
Maroon Wireless of America	7.50	8.50
Massachusetts Real Estate	30.00	40.00
Pope Manufacturing Co	35.50	36.50
Swift & Co	100.25	100.75
Regal Shoe Co	97.50	98.50
United States Envelope	102.00	103.00
do pf	116.00	117.00
United Zinc Co	2.50	3.50

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

	NEW YORK	Low	Last
Oct	11.52	11.57	11.47
Nov	11.73	11.79	11.67
Dec	11.85	11.91	11.79
March	11.85	11.90	11.75

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet;

prices steady. Middlings 8.80d, up 5 points. Sales estimated 5000 bales, receipts 5000, including 800 American. Futures opened steady, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ up, and closed easy, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 up from previous closing: Oct-Nov. 6.35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dec-Jan. 6.31; Jan-Feb. 6.32; March-April 6.34 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ up $\frac{1}{4}$; Mexican dollars 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A GOOD YEAR FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA IS NOW IN SIGHT

Indications That in Latter Half of Period Road Will Enjoy Great Prosperity—Estimated Surplus

SHORTAGE OF CARS

If Pennsylvania's July earnings constitute an index for the remainder of the year, the road will enjoy unprecedented prosperity in the last half of 1912.

Pennsylvania earned about 4 per cent for its \$453,880,500

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS BONDS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Price Decline Attributed to Unfavorable Earnings Showing and Recent Rise Is Due to More Profitable Operations of the Road

NEW YORK—Unusual activity in the 4½s bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas during the past few weeks has aroused considerable interest regarding the position of those securities. Around the middle of June 88½ was the price quoted for the 4½s. From that level the price declined rapidly to 85½ and then, after a brief pause, a slow upward movement began. That advance is still in progress.

What happened around the middle of June was that it became apparent at that time that the company would not earn its preferred dividend of \$400,000. As only \$320,000 is required to pay the 4½s, which had been distributed on the \$13,000,000 preferred shares since 1905, that would mean that during 1912 the surplus over fixed charges would amount to a bare \$100,000. Faint-hearted investors became frightened at that narrow margin and lost no time in selling their 4½s for what they would bring. That selling accounts for the rapid decline from 88½ to 85½.

There is no doubt that Missouri, Kansas & Texas made a poor showing for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Compared with 1911 gross earnings decreased \$879,000. For a system of less than 4000 miles earning \$28,000,000 gross, a decrease of \$879,000 is a matter of considerable importance. But what hurt Missouri, Kansas & Texas last year more than the decrease in gross earnings was the increase at from 74.3 per cent to 79.3 per cent in the operating ratio. That increase was at the bottom of the decrease of \$1,550,000 in net for the year which resulted in a bare surplus of \$100,000 over fixed charges.

Bargain-hunters who were able to think a few months ahead were attracted by the decline in Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4½s and began to investigate the reasons for the \$879,000 loss in gross earnings and the increase of \$682,000 in operating expenses. What was found was that in common with Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Frisco and Atchafalaya, during the winter of 1912 Missouri, Kansas & Texas experienced the coldest weather and the worst storms in its history.

There were days at a time when every freight train in large sections of the country was unable to turn a wheel. Under unfavorable weather conditions last year's reaction in general trade would have caused a decrease in freight earnings, but on top of the worst winter on record there were other unfavorable conditions. The company's passenger earnings were seriously affected, with the net result to Missouri, Kansas & Texas of a decrease of \$500,000 in that item.

To make matters worse, in the midst of extensive improvements, friction developed in the operating department. In brief, after investigation, the wonder is that Missouri, Kansas & Texas managed to earn its fixed charges during 1912. After learning that the trouble with Missouri, Kansas & Texas was entirely of a temporary nature, bargain hunters began to study the record of the company. Here are the figures for the two years ended June 30, 1911:

	1911	1910
Gross	\$29,000,294	\$26,550,346
Operating expenses	21,612,165	20,198,967
Other income	4,531,129	6,360,379
Net income	11,919,258	12,711,758
Fixed charges	6,105,250	5,604,787
Balance	5,814,008	7,106,971
Dividends	5,200,000	5,200,000
Surplus	614,008	1,906,971

During 1911, when the business of the country was below normal, Missouri, Kansas & Texas earned a surplus of \$1,772,668 over its fixed charges, which included \$803,732 for rentals. If at any time between 1901 and 1911 the management had been uneasy about its ability to pay fixed charges surplus earnings during good years would have been held in a reserve fund and no dividends would have been declared on the preferred stock. However, instead of sticking close to share, over \$10,000,000 of surplus earnings have been spent for improvements and betterments during the past decade, since 1900 \$25,000,000 has been raised by the sale of bonds and used largely for additional terminals and equipment. And besides for the past six years 4 per cent has been paid regularly on the preferred stock. With a profit and loss surplus of \$6,000,000 and the outlook for the future extremely promising there is no question that the directors were warranted in paying the unearned dividend for 1912.

Only recently C. E. Schaff, who established a reputation with the New York Central as being one of the ablest operating men in the country was elected president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. With such directors to support him as Frank Trumbull, Hans Winterfeldt, Stuyvesant Fish, Frank A. Vanderlip, James N. Wallace, H. E. Huntington and James Campbell, President Schaff will know how to make the most of the good crops that have been harvested this year.

As to the mortgage behind the 4½ per cent bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, according to the trust indenture, those bonds are secured by a direct mortgage, or a collateral mortgage through the default of stocks and bonds upon the entire 3395 miles of road embraced in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system, subject to existing prior liens.

Of the \$20,000,000 4½s, authorized in 1906, \$12,263,000 are now outstanding and the balance can only be issued to acquire new lines, shops, terminals or equipment that will increase earnings.

power. Interest in the 4½s is payable in gold Jan. 1 and July 1 without deduction for any tax and around present prices, the yield to investors is 5½ per cent. That yield, together with the company's record and outlook for the future, explains why the price did not remain around 85½.

SLIGHT LULL IN BUYING OF IRON

PHILADELPHIA—While eastern furnaces report some lull in buying of basic iron, this is solely because demands of eastern steel-making plants have been satisfied, for the time, by large orders placed the last few weeks. Basic is still quoted \$16.50, Philadelphia, the top figure, but little is sold. No. 2 foundry is in good demand, at \$16.50 to \$16.75, some well-known makers stating that they would accept no business under the latter. The iron trade, since the middle of August, has reached the greatest activity and highest prices in two years. Prices are more than \$2 above the low of last fall.

The local trade hears that English interests are in the market for 50,000 tons. There is an actual scarcity of iron in England. Cleveland warrants are well over 65 shillings, equivalent to nearly \$16.50 per ton, at makers' yards. Such a range is at least \$2.50 per ton above American quotations for similar grade. This difference is the greatest in many years.

EASTERN ROADS IN RAIL MARKET

NEW YORK—An inquiry for about 25,000 tons of steel rails for 1913 delivery sent out by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad marks the entrance of the eastern systems into the market for next year's rail needs. The New York Central is reported to be figuring on nearly 300,000 tons. The Maryland Steel Company has received orders for the building of two ships for Baltimore-Richmond traffic from the Chesapeake Steamship Company. Recent locomotive orders include 10 engines ordered by the Burlington, 10 by the Great Northern, 5 by the Erie and 7 by the Lehigh Valley, all placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 14)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Boston: Tenn—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker—E. F. Meister of Walker & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Charleston, S. C.—J. J. Kneesh; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman & Co.; 116 Essex st.; Chicago—H. A. Mann of Sells, Schwab & Co.; 200 Summer st.; Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Boston & Sons; Tenn—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker—E. F. Meister of Walker & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Charleston, S. C.—J. J. Kneesh; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman & Co.; 116 Essex st.; Chicago—H. A. Mann of Sells, Schwab & Co.; 200 Summer st.; Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Boston & Sons; Tenn—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker—E. F. Meister of Walker & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Charleston, S. C.—J. J. Kneesh; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman & Co.; 116 Essex st.; Chicago—H. A. Mann of Sells, Schwab & Co.; 200 Summer st.; Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold & Co.; 133 Essex st.; Boston & Sons; Tenn—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker—E. F. 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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

HIGH PRICE OF MEAT IN BERLIN LEADS TO CALL FOR IMPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The price of meat has risen in Berlin to such an extent and there being every prospect that a still greater rise will soon be the case, that it has become a serious economic question upon which the official organ of the government, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, has just issued a special article.

Statistics prove that in no other great city is the price of meat so high; it has increased 20 per cent since the beginning of the year, and yet in many districts the price of cattle is less than it was last year. The butchers themselves do not reap the profit, many have in fact become bankrupt, because their customers cannot pay the high prices they are compelled to ask.

Among the causes are the enormous rents which prevail in Berlin, and the increase in the master butchers' expenses consequent upon their assistants' higher wages and the demands made by the sanitary police. Horse meat, bought so generally by the poor of Berlin, has also greatly increased in price owing to the large demand.

According to statements recently published in Vorwärts, the leading organ of the Social Democratic party, the miners in the industrial districts are nearly underfed in consequence of the high price of food, which is out of all proportion to their wages. The Vorwärts demands, as do all the Radical press organs, that the frontiers be opened to foreign meat, either entirely or partially.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine, while unable to justify the high prices or to deny them, endeavors to furnish consolation by drawing attention to the good fodder harvest, which it believes, is the forerunner of better times.

FRUIT TREES IN POTS WIN MEDAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An exhibition of fruit and flowers held recently at the Royal Horticultural hall was marked by the bestowal on an English firm of the Hogg Memorial gold medal.

The exhibit for which the medal was given was a collection of fruit trees in pots, the property of the Royal exotic nursery of Chelsea. The trees, which were diminutive, were covered with fruit of a large size which had to be supported to prevent the frail branches from being overweighed. The new variety of apple, the Rev. W. Wilks, was perhaps the most remarkable of all, weighing 1½ pounds, a weight exceeding that of the tree itself.

Some other small apple trees carried fruit averaging three quarters and a half pound in weight. Pears, such as the Marguerite Marillat, the Triomphe de Vienne and the Souvenir de Courmes looked particularly well. The method of cultivating these dwarf fruit trees is to set the fruit under glass, taking it out of doors to ripen, the pots being planted up to their rims.

FIREMEN MARCH BY KING MANOEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Six hundred British firemen were reviewed at the Crystal Palace recently by King Manoel. The men had taken part in the annual camping competitions of the National Fire Brigades Union and were under the command of Chief Officer T. Clulce.

King Manoel, who was received by the Earl of Londesborough, held the review in the building. The march past by the brigades was followed by the presentation of challenge cups and other trophies to successful competitors by the King. From the lower terrace Manoel witnessed a drive past of the hored and motor fire engines, and named a new Dennis-Gwynne turbine fire engine purchased by the Malvern fire brigade.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE VALUES EXPERIMENTAL TANK HIGHLY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—An interesting lecture was delivered by Sir William White, former director of naval construction, at the national congress of mathematicians recently. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that, with regard to modern engineering, the days of blind reliance upon formulae and "rules of thumb" were over.

He expressed it as his opinion that probably no branch of engineering had benefited more from mathematical assistance than had naval architecture. The experimental tank was the outcome of mathematical theories, and the results obtained through experiments carried out in these tanks had added greatly to natural knowledge, and had also been the means of securing enormous economies in the consumption of fuel.

Sir William further emphasized the importance of tank experiments by declaring that the success achieved with the modern development of steam navigation and the attainment of very high speed

CHEAP DIRT-COVERED CANVAS IS BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER



(Reproduced by permission of David M. Petrie Esq., Dundee)

"Jacob and the Angel," work from the brush of Gerbrand van der Eeckhout in year 1652

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The latest discovery of an old master in England makes quite an interesting story. When David Petrie, a partner of Messrs. Petrie Brothers, Overgate, who has been an art connoisseur for many years, lately visited the auction rooms in Ward street, Dundee, he saw an old canvas in a very dilapidated state and immediately detected that beneath the dirt of age a work of art of considerable beauty was hidden.

The first bid for the picture was one shilling and the competition not being severe Mr. Petrie secured it for 5s. 6d. He was not aware at the time of the treasure that had passed into his possession, but being interested in it took the picture to Messrs. Thomas Murray & Sons in Nethergate to be cleaned and restored. During this process it gradually dawned upon Mr. Murray that the painting was from the brush of Eeckhout, whose signature he presently discovered, together with the date 1652 in the right hand corner of the canvas.

The cleaning revealed a work of marvelous beauty in a fine state of preservation. Several London experts have

pronounced it to be a genuine Eeckhout, worth at least £2000. It represents Jacob's dream of the ladder that reached to heaven with angels ascending and descending upon it. In color and composition the picture is very fine, the principal figure of an angel being especially beautiful as she bends toward the sleeping Jacob in an attitude of benediction with hands outstretched. When placed in the saleroom the outstretched hand was the only portion of the picture that was clearly discernible.

The canvas originally belonged to I. Jones who has left Dundee. Recently when visiting Mr. Murray's shop he was astonished to see this painting prominently displayed inside. Having inspected it closely he exclaimed, "Good gracious, that is the picture that once belonged to me."

Gerbrand van der Eeckhout was a favorite pupil of Rembrandt's, and lived in close intimacy with his master. Some critics have stated it as their opinion that the pupil who most nearly approached Rembrandt's own work was Eeckhout. He excelled especially in Bible subjects, such as "Jacob and the Angel."

NEW SENATE HALL FOR ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Allahabad University Senate hall was opened by the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Hewett, recently in the presence of a large gathering of people.

In his speech Sir John Hewett said that a proposal had been made by the syndicate for three university chairs, for Indian history, economics and philology. He drew the attention of the university to the need of more attention being given in high schools and colleges to the study of vernaculars. The need for this was shown recently when the local government had occasion to get outside help to translate legislative council proceedings for the vernacular press. The specimens of translations sent nearly all required extensive revision before they could be published.

In conclusion, his honor complimented the architects of the hall, Rai Bahadur B. B. Chakravarti and Mr. Chertel, and the designer, Sir Swinton Jacob, and expressed the hope that it would prove in all respects worthy of Allahabad University.

ABYSSINIA WILL BUILD RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADDIS-ABEBA, Abyssinia.—The building of the Rire-Dawa to Addis-Ababa extension of the North East African railway by a French company has been completed.

The extension has now reached a point 62½ miles beyond Dire-Dawa, which is 193½ miles from the coast. The earthworks are nearly completed and contracts have been given out to the Hawash river.

The Abyssinian government has notified the French company that it will form a purely Abyssinian company to carry on the line from the Hawash river to the capital, Addis-Ababa. The action of the government is in accordance with the terms of the concession granted to the French company.

AMUNDSEN RECORDS EXAMINED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The records of Captain Amundsen's journey to the south pole are being examined by the commission appointed for that purpose sitting at the observatory at Skien, Norway. When the records are published it is thought that a slight error may be found in Captain Amundsen's calculations as to the actual pole point. The mathematical evidence and the scientific survey of the pole region brought out in the records leave no doubt that the Norwegian explorer has been within one quarter of a mile of the pole.

BALLOON FLIES OVER ALPS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—Captain Spelterini has made an adventurous balloon voyage over the central Alps, the Bavarian Alps and the Hohenklang. He started from Interlaken with one passenger and after a flight of 16 hours landed near Unterammern. On the way a height of about 17,550 feet was attained whilst the lowest temperature encountered by the aeronauts was 21.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

POTTERY WORKERS AT HANLEY

(Special to the Monitor)

HANLEY, England.—The conference of the International Federation of Pottery Workers was opened at Hanley and attended by delegates from France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Denmark. The membership of the federation, including English and continental members, is 36,050, or an increase of 9300 since the last conference. The delegates were welcomed by J. Ward, M. P.

PORTUGAL PREPARES TO BUILD FLEET OF MODERN WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—When former King Manuel was still on the throne a committee was appointed to make a thorough inquiry into the naval needs of the country, and to make a report to the government on the subject. With the downfall of the monarchy the members forming the committee were changed. The inquiry has now been completed, and it is reported that all the recommendations of the committee have been accepted with but few exceptions.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., both British naval constructors of world-wide fame, are now in communication with the Portuguese government and will, it is understood, receive the bulk of the orders. These firms will also undertake the necessary repairs and reconstruction of the dockyards at Ferrol and Cartagena.

It is stated that the fleet to be constructed for Portugal will include three vessels of 20,000 tons each, carrying no fewer than eight 13.5 inch guns; also three scouts of 3500 tons, and capable of attaining a speed of 26 knots. A flotilla of 12 destroyers and nine submarines is also to be constructed, the destroyers being of 820 tons and capable of attaining a speed of 30 knots.

Although a large proportion of the vessels to be constructed will be built abroad, it is the intention of the Portuguese government to arrange for the building of battleships at their dockyards as soon as practicable.

NON-POLITICAL AIMS ASSERTED BY YOUNG CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A movement to be known as the "Young Citizen Volunteers of Ireland" is at present on foot in Ulster and is designed to have no connection with any political body whatever. Its central idea is to continue the training and discipline begun by the boys' brigade, boy scouts, church lads' brigade, etc., so that there may be no break, and its objects are set forth as follows:

(a) The development of a spirit of responsible citizenship and municipal patriotism by means of lectures, discussions, etc., on civic matters, etc.

(b) By means of modified military and police drill, etc., the cultivation of manly physique, with habits of self-control, self-respect and chivalry.

Persons are eligible for membership from the ages of 18 to 35, but a special reserve corps will be established if necessary for those over 35. All members shall be eligible for membership up to 40.

The war office has refused to grant this body disarmed army rifles, though their practice has been to allow rifles to such bodies at 1s. 6d. each.

HENRY RICHARD CENTENARY DUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The centenary of Henry Richard falls this year. He was, during the 20 years of his service in the House of Commons, an untiring advocate of Welsh disestablishment. He also became secretary of the Peace Society in 1848, and it was owing to his efforts that a declaration in favor of arbitration was inserted into the treaty of Paris in 1856.

GENEVA JURIST FOR EGYPT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—The appointment of Francis Peter, a Geneva jurist, to be a judge of the Egyptian mixed tribunals has given considerable satisfaction in Switzerland. The appointment has the approval of the British government.

FAMOUS RED ROSE WORN IN LANCASTER FOR KING'S VISIT

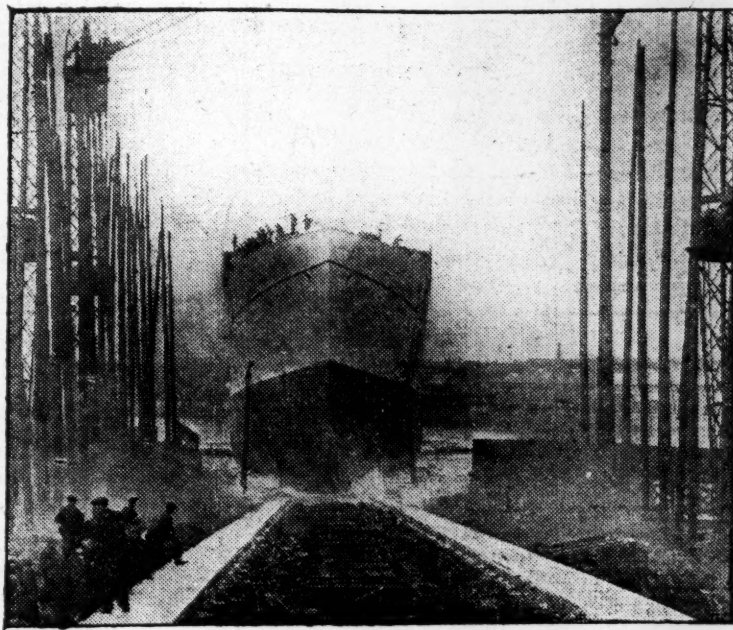
(Special to the Monitor)

LANCASTER, Eng.—The history and traditions of Lancaster, the capital of the county Palatine of Lancashire, are cherished by the inhabitants. The Red Rose of Lancaster is still the emblem of the town and was everywhere seen on the occasion of the recent visit of the King.

Lancashire is also a Duchy, and was created by Edward III., whose son John of Gaunt was the first Duke of Lancaster. The third of that title, Henry IV., on his accession to the throne, passed a law by which the inheritance of the house of Lancaster should be held by him and his family separate from the crown lands. From that date the Kings of England have borne the title of Dukes of Lancaster, and across many of the streets of the old city banners displayed the legend "Welcome to the Duke of Lancaster."

The castle, dating from before the Norman conquest, and closely associated

EMPRESS LINER IS TURBINE AND WILL RUN TO THE FAR EAST



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Launching of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Empress of Russia at Govan, Scotland

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The launch of the Empress of Russia, the Canadian Pacific railway's turbine steamer which, with her sister ship, the Empress of Asia, is to run between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hongkong, was witnessed by a large number of people, including Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, whose daughter, Mrs. Wyndham-Beauchamp, performed the naming ceremony.

The Empress of Russia is 15,000 tons gross, as against 6000, the present ton-

nage of the company's steamers on the Pacific. A novel feature in the liner is the cruiser stern, and the fact that she can be at a day's notice transformed into an armored cruiser.

Her dimensions are 550 feet in length, with a beam of 68 feet. Her speed will be 18 knots and she will cost approximately half a million. At a luncheon given to the guests Mr. Gracie, the chairman of the Fairfield Company, proposed success to the new ship and prosperity to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

SMALL HOLDERS HELPED TO BUILD

(Special to the Monitor)

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire.—At Drayton-Parslow, on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, better known as Lord Carrington, has an estate which is chiefly let in small holdings.

There are about 40 small holders, and though some of them earn part of their living elsewhere, the majority keep themselves on the land they rent. They seem to be able to do this on holdings as small as 10 acres, on land for which they pay 12s. an acre.

Lord Lincolnshire now proposes to give a free building plot of 10 poles, or one sixteenth of an acre, to every small holder who desires to build a cottage. His idea is that most of the men have £50 in hand that could well be laid out as part of the cost of such a cottage, and that a local building society would be willing to advance another £100 at 4 per cent, this sum to be paid off by small installments spread over a long period of years.

LITERARY MEN IN POSTOFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Arthur Norway, who has recently been appointed to fill the post of secretary to the postoffice, Dublin, is known as the author of the novel "Parson Peter." "Naples Past and Present," and other works. In going from the general postoffice to Ireland he follows in the footsteps of Anthony Trollope, who spent some time of his official career there. Another literary man in the general postoffice today is A. R. Walkley, dramatic critic to the Times, and W. W. Jacobs, author of "The Skipper's Wooing," was also in the service.

OSMIRIDIUM IS VALUABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—A sample of the osmiridium found in the Serpentine country at the Savage river, on the west coast, has been sent by the mines department to Sir John McCall, the agent general, for examination. The sample is 1 oz. in weight and would hardly fill a thimble. Its worth, however, is £7 10s. nearly twice the value of gold.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S NEW RAILWAYS TO OPEN 3,000,000 ACRES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—It is estimated that the new railways now being constructed in South Australia will make 3,000,000 acres of wheat-growing lands available for settlement, and as the result of the comprehensive railway extension policy of the government, as outlined at the opening of Parliament, a very large addition will be made to this area.

In the past the expansion of primary production has resulted in a corresponding increase of the secondary industries, and in view of this fact the comments contained in the Governor's speech on the immigration policy of the government are of more than ordinary interest.

"It is gratifying," said his excellency, "to find a steady stream of immigrants coming to our shores. Almost without exception they have been placed in positions of employment within a very short time of their arrival. Care and precaution will be continued to insure that immigrants are suitable and healthy, and that on arrival they will not cause congestion in the labor market. The regulations have been amended so as to secure an adequate supply of labor for all trades for which workers are required and cannot be obtained locally."

"My advisers are considering the expediency of introducing boys of a suitable age, and apprenticing them to selected farmers. Care will be taken to secure satisfactory home conditions, and the boys will be enabled to learn agricultural work, and later on will become of great value to the state."

GOVERNMENT AIDS N. S. W. IRON WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The negotiations for the establishment of iron and steel works at Newcastle have been completed. The government will grant a 50 years' lease of a large area of crown land, and has agreed to resume the working of a private railway bisecting the land, and otherwise to render aid to the company. The secretary of works, Mr. Griffiths, has stated that, although it is the policy of the government to establish state works, the investment of private capital in useful industries is encouraged.

MARAKESH NEWS WAITED

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER.—The position at Marakesh is still shrouded in mystery. No information has yet been obtained as to the fate of the Frenchmen shut up there. The column under the command of Colonel Mangin, which is ultimately to occupy the town, is halted at Suk-el-Arba, as General Lyautey does not consider it strong enough to continue its march. Meantime, the more distant contingents are being called in, in order to increase this column to a sufficient strength to enable it to advance with safety on the town.

GUILDFORD COUNCIL FARMING

(Special to the Monitor)

GUILDFORD, Surrey.—Guildford town council having made a considerable profit out of the raising of cattle have now turned their attention to the growing of vegetable marrows, apples and potatoes on the corporation farm.

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THE HOME FORUM

NEW ENGLAND BROOKSIDE GLEANINGS

EMERSON was loath to gather the charming things of field and wood and seashore, for their beauty paled when taken out of their own habitat and set in the homes of men. He said that the harvest which he garnered from the fields was a song rather than any more concrete reminder of the lovely thoughts which nature prompts. And yet for many of us the lovely burden carried home from the brookside or the fields these autumn days bears with it Emerson's song and the flowers and leaves as well. The autumnal aftermath is richer than the summer herself, it would seem. One fancies an army with banners. The bright coloring is not yet faded over the woods, but the fields have the most gorgeous September hues, everybody says more gorgeous than we ever knew before.

The meekest kind of a little brook seeps through the tangle of forget-me-not in a certain open meadow. The grass crowds so thick to the edge and the tiny rivulet moves so modestly below that it is easy to think oneself treading safely the spongy ground yet suddenly to find oneself ankle deep in the brook. But how shall one catalogue the treasures of these flat reaches of wet and sandy meadow land? To list the blossoms one by one is to array them in the stiff rows of the garden plot. Nature does not plan her demesne after such a fashion. The flowers fraternize rather; rose hips and asters all in a tangle.

The darling of the brookside is always the forget-me-not. City dwellers are slow to be persuaded that these exquisite blossoms are really nature's own. It seems impossible that they can have grown so lovely without the aid of art. The bright green of the leaves spreads out on the stilly face of the water and the slender sprays of blossoms shine from the sparkle of wet leaves like stars. But if one would account of these most delicate of the wild flowers as dull and tame products of the nurseries, there is a little neighbor of theirs by the brook who further declares what seeming exotic charm the simplest New England meadows can afford. This is the dainty white orchid called ladies tresses. It stands straight and fine, perhaps six inches, with the tiny white flowers braided round and round the upper end of the slim green stalk, as ladies tresses might indeed be. There is a little sister of this orchid which is found in the dry pastures up the hill. She has the same pure white, tubed and strong lipped flowers, but instead of being braided round and round they often lie on one side of the

stem and the plant is much more tiny. Another white flower of the brookside is called turtlehead and some people say that it is not very pretty. One thinks that the impression of ugliness however comes from the fact that it has not been seen in a full blooming head. The buds unfold often by two and two and as each pair drops its corolla the heavy clublike seeds develop so that the raceme is rather ungraceful. The flower itself is sometimes wrongly called the white closed gentian, but has nothing to do with the gentian tribe. The turtlehead belongs to the figwort family, and so does the delicate little gerardia that grows near it, with bell-like, rose-pink flowers. The stately mullein is also a figwort. The splendid snapdragon of the gardens and modern greenhouses is a figwort, and most people know that the common but very charming little erect blossoms of yellow and orange, named familiarly "butter-and-eggs," is first cousin of the snapdragon. That there is something in a name is hinted by the fact that the beauty of the "butter-and-eggs" is appreciated by few people. To be sure its commonness would be against it for most of us, so ungrateful does human nature seem to be, but the pale, gray green of the plant itself and the soft brightness of the corolla make these trim and straight of light, bedders as they grow in ranks along the dusty road or spread over the sandy hill. This flower has one peculiar though it grows in large patches it does not often crowd itself, but shows each slender spike of flowers separate and individual in the soft green-gray blur of its foliage.

MISS BRADDON, POPULAR AUTHOR

A SKETCH of Miss M. E. Braddon, schooner plays the part of a circulating library. But there is one book, I am sorry to be obliged to inform you, which is a mere drug in the market in the Pacific. "Oh, no, I have that already," is the cry—and the book is "Aurora Floyd." After all, it is something to be out and away greater and more popular than Scott, Shakespeare, or Homer in the south seas, and to that you have attained.

The books, of course, are distinctly of the stirring type which was Stevenson's own model in story telling. Speaking of Stevenson it is amusing to read the loving praise which George Meredith bestows on "Treasure Island." It is the work of his dear friend and as he takes an interest in it; but it would be hard to find any writers more disparate in method and animus than these two, Stevenson and Meredith.

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company and choice of his actions.—Jeremy Taylor (1650).

RELIGION IN BUSINESS LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSINESS is business and religion is religion" is a saying that is used by a great many in the sense that these two are and should be kept separate from each other. A greater mistake could hardly be made. They should, per contra, be so closely associated that the one cannot be thought of without the other. Why such a misconception of their relationship should be so widely accepted it is hard to understand, for if they cannot blend harmoniously there must surely be something wrong. If the business is one that prevents or hinders the contemplation and practise of the highest thoughts of goodness, uprightness and honesty, it should be either reformed or abandoned; and if religion is so impractical that it cannot be applied to every-day living or commercial affairs, then it is apparent that it is not the religion men need.

In this age, particularly do we find that the great demand is for practicality. What does it do? This is the question of first importance, and it should, and with the practical man does, apply to religion as well as to everything else. That is a very distorted concept which associates religion only with church services, midnight meditations or consolation in the hour of sorrow. What is needed is something helpful, not on special occasions alone, but under all conditions. But, it may be argued, if a man is trying to think of religion all the time will it not interfere with the close

attention he ought to give to his business? This is simply dropping back into the error of separation with which we started. There should be no conflict or division in our interests, but a constant effort in one direction. Our ideals should ever be the highest, and our standard should never be lowered.

The fact is that instead of being dissociated from business, religion rightly understood and applied, is an essential to every vocation. Christian Science enables us to attain this understanding and to make the application as well. We may be better able to see how this can be done if we consider a few of the requisites in conducting a successful business. One of the first things likely to be thought of is physical ability. A distinguishing feature of Christian Science is that it teaches the application of religion to the gain and preservation of health.

To the man whose failure in health has forced him to give up business and prevents him from reengaging therein, Christian Science comes with the encouraging statement that submission to such a state of things is altogether unnecessary; that he can, if he wishes, engage in business with perfect freedom and perfect health. It shows him that he has been laboring under a mistake in thinking that his health controlled him, while the fact was that he had as much right and power to control his health as to control his business. Christian Science leads him back to the proper relation of man to God and the universe. He finds that in the beginning God gave man dominion over all things, so that he can, and should recognize himself as superior to circumstances and conditions. This dominion, however, is not found in the exercise of will power, the determination to keep up, or the force of self-assertion, but in the recognition that divine intelligence is the supreme governing power of the universe, and therefore that he and his business and all connected therewith, are being controlled and protected constantly by that intelligence. As we read in "Science and Health with

MONHEGAN ISLAND HISTORIC



COLONIAL HOUSE, MONHEGAN ISLAND, MAINE COAST

ONE of the interesting points on the Maine coast is Monhegan island, with memories of early times indeed. Samoset, the Indian chief who so surprised the Plymouth settlers by walking into camp and saying "Welcome, Englishmen," was chief of the Monhegan tribe of Indians. Here at this island, tradition has it, he had been found by English sailors who came to fish, for the New England coast had been explored before the Plymouth settlement. Samoset had learned a few words of English and had, as it happened, been at Cape Cod for several months on a visit during the year when the Pilgrims landed. On his way home he came upon them in their seaside camp, and gave aid and encouragement sorely needed. The house in the picture is one of a colonial type, excellently preserved and interesting for the fact that it is a rare case of both joint and disparate ownership of a single house. Part of this house is owned by a lady who lives in the rooms that are hers, on the right side, and the rest is owned by others. The lady is an artist and has an ell at the back where from the Dutch door in her kitchen she looks out to the blue harbor and the delightful coast lines of the rocky region.

WHO owns a garden keeps his Eden," faded rose, iron weed, daisy-eyed sneeze quoted the primrose man. The weed and cat-tails and the quaint spotted other men on the suburban special gave respectful heed as they always did to whatever he said. A stalled freight at a crossing kept the express from its headlong flight, and those who had finished the evening papers had left the train to wander along the byroad into the flower-grown marsh, says a writer in the Chicago Post. The primrose man stood waist deep in goldenrod and nodding purple and white asters. The slanting rays of the afternoon sun bathed the landscape in a splendor of yellow. Summer had vanished and the first flowers of autumn had possessed the land.

"It need not be a walled garden, or a terrace of parterres, or enclosed in hedges of box or hawthorne, but it must be a vision of flowers understood by the inquiring eye, and bringing beauty to the open mind. If you feel a thrill as you look across this meadow, or upon any landscape adorned with the flowers, you still possess an Eden, proof against mortgages, against theft or fire or fortune. Above it ever shines the rainbow of faith and hope in better things. Nor need your garden be a glorious meadow; it may be only a flower box or a single potted plant. If love and gentleness are kept alive in caring for a flower, you still have your Eden.

"As we have an hour, let us go on," and the primrose man led the procession in and out among the tall wild rice and the quaking, water-soaked grounds, over the hummocks where colonies of mallow adorned with big pink flowers were surrounded with bees, through thickets of plumed goldenrod; tall joeys weed, of

LOVE IS ROUND, BE-
NEATH, ABOVE THEE,
GOD, THE OMNIPRE-
SENT ONE.

—E. B. Browning.

Strayed College Statutes Home Again

An Elizabethan copy of the statutes of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Eng., after having strayed for 150 years, has been recovered at a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, says a London despatch to the Monitor. How it strayed from the college is impossible to conjecture, but the custom was that from the original sealed statutory document two copies should be made, known respectively as the master's and the bursar's copy. The recovered copy has the endorsement that it is to be kept in the possession of the "Præsidens sive Bursarius." On the fly-leaf is an autograph inscription stating that in 1775 the manuscript was bought at a bookseller's shop in Horsham, Sussex, for one guinea by Dr. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, the friend and host of Samuel Johnson. Among the signatures are those of Archbishop Parker, Lord Burghley, Antony Cooke and others. The copy has now taken its place among other manuscripts in the famous library of the college.

Birds

Do you ne'er think what wondrous beings these?
Do you ne'er think who made them, and who taught
The dialect they speak, where melodies
Alone are the interpreters of thought?
Whose household words are songs in many keys.
Sweeter than instrument of man e'er caught!
—Longfellow.

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WHEN ROME DOES AS WE DO

IF WE recognize the symbolic and representative character of Roman history, writes Dr. Crothers in the Atlantic Magazine, we can begin to understand the reason for the bewilderment which comes to the traveler who attempts to realize it in imagination. Roman history is not, like the tariff, a local issue. The most important events in that history did not occur here at all, though they were here commemorated. So it happens that every nation finds here its own, and reinforces its traditions. In the middle ages, the Jewish traveler, Benjamin of Tudela, found much to interest him. In Rome were to be found two brazen pillars of Solomon's temple, and there was a

crypt where Titus hid the holy vessels taken from Jerusalem. There was also a statue of Samson and another of Absalom. The worthy Benjamin doubtless felt the same thrill that I did when looking up at the ceiling of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. I was told that it was gilded with the first gold brought from America. The statement that the church was founded on this spot in the year 305 A. D. left me unmoved. Besides, the church was reerected in the year 432 and was much altered in the twelfth century. But the gold on the ceiling was a different matter. That was romantically historical. It came from America in the heroic age. I thought of the Spanish galleons that brought it over, and of Columbus and Cortes and Alvarado. After that, to go into the church of Santa Maria Maggiore was like taking a trip to Mexico.

Clothes and the Man

When the ex-Sultan of Morocco's counselor and interpreter presented himself before his majesty in an European suit of clothes, it is said the ex-Sultan entirely failed to recognize him. Apparently Mulai Hafid mistook him for a representative of the bank which had been communicated with with regard to further supplies of ready money, and whose arrival had been announced.

"True Ease in Writing"

True ease in writing comes from art,
not chance.As those move easiest who have learned
to dance.Tis not enough no harshness gives of-
fense.The sound must seem an echo to the
sense.Soft is the strain when zephyr gently
blows,And the smooth stream in smoother
numbers flows;But when loud surges lash the sounding
shore,The hoarse rough verse should like the
torrent roar.When Ajax strives some vast rock's
weight to throwThe line, too, labors and the words
move slow;Not so when swift Camilla scours the
plain,Flies o'er her unbinding corn, and skims
the main.

—A. Pope.

Today's Puzzle

NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 12 letters. My 1, 3, 8, 6, 11, 9 spell the name of one who makes his living by means of sharp blades. My 6, 3, 5, 7, 5 spell the name of one who prepares bread. My 2, 3, 5, 11, 12 spell bodies of water. My 1, 3, 9, 5 spell something we find on every tree. My 3, 10, 8 spell something we use every moment. My 9, 10, 6, 12 spell parts of umbrellas. My 4, 3, 1 spells a vehicle. My whole is a small fruit.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Balm of Gilead

YOUR FINGERS AND YOUR BANKER

AN INTERESTING fact appears in fingers with the same kind of markings; but comparing them with one's own system of identification at banks. The fingers it is astonishing to find how many the variations are and what countless opportunities for differentiation the tiny threaded marking of the fingers allows. This is the modern affirmation of the inviolability of the individual further exemplified and the marvelous infinity of detail in creation clearly illustrated. It is said, also, that no two leaves of trees were ever alike, and most children have amused themselves trying to win the prize offered by a grown-up for two hazel nuts exactly alike. All of which opens a window into underlying facts of the universe which limited human intelligence can no more grasp than it can the vastness of certain astronomical distances, calculated with the aid of modern instruments.

Lion's Head Explained

The water in a great many public fountains, whether for man or beast, comes out of a lion's mouth. Did you ever stop to think why a lion's head should be chosen in preference to any other design? This is said to be the reason: Among the ancient Egyptians the rising of the waters of the river Nile was the most important event of the year, as it meant prosperity to the whole nation. This rising of the waters always took place when the sun was in the constellation of Leo or the lion, so they adopted the shape of a lion as the symbol for the life-giving waters of the Nile, and all their fountains were carved with a lion's head. The Greeks and Romans copied this symbol, and so it has come down to us.—Argonaut.

Exculpation

Among the employees of an apartment house in Washington is an elevator conductor, who would appear to have a "system" similar to that of the maid who announced to the guest at the door that she didn't hear her until she had rung three times, says Judge. "If any one calls, Henry, while I am out, tell him to wait. I shall be right back," said a woman to the boy in question. No answer from the boy. "Didn't you hear me? Why don't you answer?" demanded the woman. "I never answer, ma'am," explained Henry, "unless I don't hear, and then I say 'What!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 14, 1912

The Business Situation

OF THE many favorable developments in various lines of business recently, none is more gratifying than the large increase reported in railway traffic. The range of expansion in volume for the month of August was from five to fourteen per cent for the leading systems. What is still more encouraging is that there was a marked gain in net earnings for the period. It indicates that although gross business handled was the largest on record for the month, necessitating increased expenses, efficiency of operation was such as to enable a most satisfactory saving for the profit side of the account. This achievement will be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that wages have been raised, cost of materials is higher, and the roads have not been permitted to increase their freight rates proportionately to the heavier expenses of operation and maintenance.

The government crop report issued this week showed a much larger yield of the cereals than the previous statement had estimated. Many private advices are to the effect that the final outturn will be even greater than that just estimated by the government. It is almost certain that with no untoward developments within the next week or two, this country will produce 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, a gain of nearly 500,000,000 bushels over last year's big crop. Quality of the hay crop is very much better than that of last year and the government reports it considerably better than the ten-year average. The oats crop likewise is a big improvement over last year. A larger yield of animal feed certainly will bring about lower prices for beef in time. The total indicated spring and winter wheat crop is far ahead of the yield last year.

According to this week's report of the Copper Producers Association there has been a substantial decrease of copper metal stocks on hand in the United States. This, in the face of the heaviest production on record, is another indication of the industrial activity in progress. The heavy consumption of the metal is a most accurate index of the industrial improvement everywhere. Business at the steel mills is piling up faster than it can be handled. The United States Steel Corporation this week reported unfilled orders on its books as of Aug. 31 amounted to 6,163,375 tons, the largest in five years, and an increase over the previous month of 206,296 tons. Other steel mills are proportionately busy. They seem to be limited only by capacity and lack of labor.

The Argentine Census

A NUMBER of interesting speeches have been made in the Argentine Chamber for and against the taking of the third general census of the republic as provided by the constitution, speeches that have assigned to it an almost pivotal position in the present political phase. Too complex to sum up in a few words, the question in a general way appears to be whether the superior growth in population and resources of a few provinces will result, through the readjustment contingent on the census returns, in their natural consolidation for the control of the rest of the country. This seems to imply the doubt whether the federal idea of the republic is in any danger of being sacrificed to the unitarian idea by the increasing numerical disparity of the provinces. However this may be from the native point of view, it is perhaps not as interesting to the foreign observer as is the simple fact that the proposed enumeration of the Argentine voters and the readjustment of popular representation are among the vital issues of the day. Nothing could better illustrate the passing of the old oligarchical privilege, which at the recent elections received a fatal blow. For the first time absolute freedom at the polls was guaranteed by the government. From all accounts received, those elections marked a turning point in Argentine history and it is logical to conclude that the census question acquired the importance it is invested with only by the free suffrage which the Saenz Pena administration, to its lasting glory, has been able to insure.

It is true that the struggle between the democratic element and the oligarchical power is not yet at an end, though the latter is on the defensive to such an extent that its quietus cannot be far off, and the apprehensiveness expressed in the debate on the census evidently reflects the situation. However, in the solution of the great economic problems which today dominate the development of the Argentine Republic, relatively few antagonistic points are noted among the various regions of the country. This uniformity, which is really more pronounced than might appear from the great extension of the republic, touching the sub-tropical in the north and the sub-arctic in the south, cannot but exercise a certain steadying influence on the whole. The more so as the ethnic character of the population is remarkably homogeneous, representing as it does the stock and civilization of the Latin Mediterranean, and reproducing, in the south Atlantic, the ancient struggles of the great republic from which it took its language and its pride of race.

Setting Local Finances in Order

SPURRED on by several conspicuous cases of maladministration of town finances involving theft as well as negligence, Massachusetts a few years ago determined to find out just what was the state of affairs within her borders. Successive reports, based on thorough investigation by Director Charles F. Gettemy through the state bureau of statistics, have shown need of a uniform system of accounting, of stricter compliance with law in care of trust funds, and general supervision of city and town finances by the state, supervision justified in the interests of taxpayers. Statutes giving concrete form to reforms of this kind were not long in finding their way to the attention of lawmakers, and some steps in the direction hinted at by proved untoward conditions have been taken; and this despite traditions that make Massachusetts lawmakers unusually careful about interference with community rights.

As an illustration of what is now conceded to be justifiable, in view of failure of local government to protect itself, the investigation of the affairs of the city of Lawrence may be cited. A legislative committee, charged with the duty of probing into municipal fiscal conditions, is now trying to learn from local officials the why

of the large deficit in the water sinking fund, and the otherwise tangled and discreditable condition of municipal finances. In circumstances which have given the city unusual notoriety throughout the nation during the past few months it has not been easy to promote, from within the community, action making for rescue of the city from inefficient government. The state just now is unusually timely in an investigation, the like of which not a few other cities and towns must undergo by the same probers. If explanation be sought for conditions that too often exist and that seem to make intrusion from state officials imperative, reasons are found that years ago led the state to vest police authority over Boston in a state-appointed commission, and the naming of license commissioners for certain cities in the hands of the Governor.

THE straw hat season expires with the present week, but no strawhatter need be influenced by a conventionality of this kind. The straw hat may stay as long as the winds will let it.

TALKING to the title, "The Philosophy of Travel," W. J. Lampton, in Lippincott's Magazine, says several things that are pertinent and wise. For example, assuming that one has the means to travel comfortably, by all means one should travel comfortably. In traveling one should take advantage of every opportunity to make things easy for himself, because travel is only enjoyed when it is enjoyable. "The comforts of travel," says Mr. Lampton, "constitute one of its chief pleasures," which is very true, and he is also giving utterance to a great fact when he says that "to have comforts one must pay for them."

He lays himself open to criticism only when he fails to take into consideration the case of those who like to travel, and like to travel comfortably, but who have not the means to pay for all the so-called comforts of travel. This is the more glaring in view of his admission, and in view of what everybody knows, that money cannot buy real pleasure in traveling. All the private compartments and luxurious staterooms and Pullmans and taxicabs and great hotels and valets and maids and guides in the world will not infuse pleasure into travel if one thing is lacking.

This is known by various terms, but a fine old-fashioned name for it is good nature. It does not rise quite to the dignity of philosophy, but it answers precisely the same purpose, and accomplishes precisely the same results. It is something that one may have with him along every inch of the road; it is something that may be drawn upon at every stage of the journey to transform annoyances into happy experiences, disappointment into joyous realizations.

There are purchasable comforts in travel that are beyond the reach of all save the few, but they are only comforts in name; and if those privileged with their possession are not in the mood to make the most of them, they may become burdensome. Few people can afford to pay for the very best of everything; good natured people on the road have the advantage over all others of making the best of everything and getting the best out of everything. People should not undertake to travel for pleasure, indeed, until they are quite prepared to find pleasure in it, whether it seems to be there for them or not. The enjoyment of travel is less an actual experience than a state of mind. World tourists, or home tourists, who enter upon their travels with a determination not to allow anything to ruffle their tempers, are the tourists who find the world all that its most sanguine friends have ever painted it.

Better not travel at all until you can travel in the right mood. It is the height of nonsense to expect that everything in creation will be regulated with special regard for your comfort from the moment you start out. The thing to do is to adjust yourself to creation as it is, and enjoy it as you go along.

Sartorial Phrase-Building

IN AN age when there is so much good reviewing done in the newspapers, and books both good and bad multiply themselves with startling ease, we wonder that more serious reviewers do not turn their attention to the matter appearing in the periodicals devoted to men's clothes. We feel sure that this field of light literature has been neglected and that more time could be spent upon it to the profit of every one. Among other things, we think that the diction employed in these brochures might be improved, although it has a color and quality all its own. For instance, the reader is bound to get a confused impression when he reads reverently that "trousers should be made without cuffs." Trousers, of course, are not worn on the arms, but the earnest reader, when he sees that they must not be worn with cuffs, is to be forgiven if he reflects that he at least never purposed to do it anyhow, but to give trousers their ordinary commercial distance from cuffs. On the other hand, the votary of fashion must be treated leniently if, after reading the above ultimatum, he sticks to his collars but leaves off cuffs as an accompaniment to trousers. We can easily see how a literal devotee of sartorial periodicals might be very much perplexed. If this matter of style were approached by the reviewers in the right mood, we are sure that much good might be done.

Again we are told that "there is remarkable gavity of colorings in linings supplied to the better class trade." This fragment is full of pitfalls. Who lines the better class trade, that is, the gentlemen composing it? Would it be safe to deal with a gayly lined tailor and would it not be more practical as well as wiser to select one not thus decorated? But supposing that one has misread this passage, as is possible, and its words refer to what the tailors make, what practical use is there in gaily colored linings? We must understand doubtless that the linings are to be displayed, otherwise their sweetness is quite wasted. We take it, therefore, that coats will be worn turned inside out a good deal more than before, while younger men will carry them on their arms, folded back. In this way much needed color can be added to modern costume and a certain romantic opulence given to modern throngs.

We are told that the fancy waistcoat is all right, "but it must be dressy without being loud." Here is a counsel of perfection; one must not be dressy and also loud. "Dressy without being loud" is the despairing aspiration of modest men with color in their hearts. They never wish to be loud but on the contrary to outdo the pansy or the violet, yet too often the best of them wear waistcoats with purple convolvuli intertwined on a background of sea green. What is a waistcoat and what is a vest? Here is a chance for the reviewers; in a later passage we read, "many beautiful vestings are provided." Is the vest the chrysalis from which springs the butterfly waistcoat? Do vestings develop into waistcoats? What the critics have done for history and belles-lettres, they must do for sartoriography.

Taking Travel in the Right Mood

A GREAT deal of foolishness, some of it perilously near being criminal, has been talked since the day, almost a generation ago now, when Mr. Gladstone launched his first home rule bill. During all those years, whoever else may have shifted his ground, and a great many people have done this, the Orangemen of northeast Ulster has remained implacable. The Shankill road, fifty years ago the cockpit of the northern province, has still to witness its Waterloo, and as the day approaches when the third home rule bill is to become a legislative accomplishment, nobody seems to be in a frame of mind particularly to enjoy the prospect. The ministerial press of England has represented the attitude of Ulster as one of bluff, which if true is unstatesmanlike, and which if untrue, is idiotic. The Labor press has represented it as a capitalist scheme for destroying the trades union, though the largest employer of labor in Belfast is a home ruler, and though the Orange lodges are essentially religious organizations. A stray voice in the coalition press may be raised in warning, like that of some Cassandra. The party parrot-cry silences it as effectually as the Trojan indifference.

Soon the Unionists of Ulster will transcribe their names in the city hall of Belfast to a document declining to recognize the home rule bill if passed. A great deal of ink and argument has been wasted in denouncing the partizanship of the corporation in lending the city hall for such a purpose. Nothing shows more clearly the want of perspective enjoyed by the writers. You might as well have stayed to argue with the Marseillaises singing their way to Paris, or the commanders of the Japanese torpedo boats running in on Port Arthur. When men have determined, rightly or wrongly matters not a jot, to give themselves as hostages to fortune, they are not usually supremely careful about the proprieties. Their language is commonly nearer that of General Camborne than of the Marquis d'Auteroche.

The way out of the impasse may not be a heroic one, as the world understands heroics, but it is an extraordinarily simple one: one that has been something more than hinted at by the Nationalists themselves. It is to except northeast Ulster from the operation of the act. If, as the Orangemen declare, their opposition is based on an irremediable dread of Catholic domination, their liberties will be preserved. If, as the coalition press insists, the declaration that Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right, is merely a blather of words, the centrifugal force of political attraction will very quickly draw the dissenting counties within the orbit of national homogeneity. In that way only can the dream of the Independent Irish party of home rule by consent and not by force, be reached. In that way only can the "semper eadem" of Belfast be exchanged for the cry of "Ireland a nation."

ONE of several special committees appointed to investigate conditions and propose changes in management of the public schools of New York city has had for its field that of studies and textbooks. It has just reported, advocating that as early as the sixth grade of the elementary schools, opportunity be given for a form of education that in some measure will fit the pupil for self-support should he or she be forced at an early age to forsake the schoolroom for factories or shops, as too often is the case. It is urged that Boston's system of "pre-vocational" centers be imitated. The committee is careful to meet the objection that such choice of career is premature and unfortunate by pointing out that it is possible under a wisely shaped system to mingle the practical with the cultural and so to adjust the new curriculum that if at any time later in the course the pupil desires to revert, as it were, to a classical or cultural course, he can do so without finding himself handicapped by any special attention previously given to vocational work.

This unquestionably is the sensible ideal, to hold up before both pupil and educator, and only on some such basis as this can communities allow the vocational plan to take root and flourish. From the economic standpoint, no doubt, there is much seeming waste, in the more traditional American type of education; but in emphasizing efficiency of preparation for a life career as the test of a school's social service, it is possible to over-accentuate the distinctly commercial and pecuniary side of it. Cultural and vocational can and must blend.

WHETHER it likes or not, sooner or later the American democracy must transfer to administrative officials more or less power that now is delegated to lawmakers. Because European countries, far less democratic in theory than the United States, have learned this necessity of a complex stage of civilization, the masses often get immediate relief from untoward conditions that Americans cannot alter in any similarly swift and effective fashion. To illustrate. Germany, like the United States, has a tariff wall, and also increasing cost of meat to the consumer. There, as here, the stringency recently has been severe, and public demand for relief general and insistent. But how different the outcome! Forthwith, because endowed with discretionary power for meeting extraordinary conditions, administrators who are not members of the Reichstag at once so adjusted details of admission of meat that shippers of the same from Australia are willing to conform to the new rules, and German consumers now have access to a source of supply that will alter their domestic budgets at once.

The principle of entrusting this kind of discretionary power to the President long ago was conceded in the reciprocity clauses of American tariff bills, and it has been used both as a threat and as a weapon in protection of manufacturers. All that is needed now is extension of the power to meet conditions that press heavily upon consumers when normal home sources of food supply run short.

ENGLAND is a fair producer of cheese herself, but cheese has become so popular for lunches in that country that in addition to the home supply \$34,746,000 worth of the article was imported last year. It is unnecessary to say that Denmark is profiting largely by England's taste for cheese.

IT WILL do Santo Domingo no harm to have it renewedly impressed upon her that one of the things a good little republic must learn to do is to pay her debts. The more cheerfully and promptly she pays them, the better will be her credit.

Belfast

Training for Vocations

Administrative Leeway Needed